NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

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MISCELLANIES.

[From the New York Mirror.]

A POETICAL EPISTLE.

FROM A YOUNG LADY IN NEW YORK TO HER COUSIN IN DETROIT.

Sweet coz! as brother calls you—oh!
I wish we had you in the city.
When he was here, some time ago,
He told me, pos, that you were pretty!
And I have never seen you yet!
No matter—for the winter's flying,
And pa' has promised—I'm his pet—
We'll come when summer gales are sighing.

But still, I wish we had you here,
I've such delightful news to tell you!
My heart is gone, dear coz! oh dear!
Has ever such a thing befell you?
I hope your box came safe to hand,
With pelerine, lace-veil, and corsets,
Cornelian ear-rings, breast-pin—and
A chain and seal, like Emma D——t's.

Your ma's new cap—I hope it suits—
Tell her it was by me selected;
I've a new pair of gaiter-boots—
Heigh-ho! my spirits feel dejected!
I told you that my heart was lost—
Perhaps 'tis but the blues oppress me;
For though I'm pleased with Major F——t,
He wants the courage to address me!

I saw him first at Grandval's ball,
I met him afterwards at Parker's;
But oh! at Conway's, Concert-hall—
He waited on the Misses B——rs!
The one a pug-nosed, short old maid,
The other tall, slim, lean and yellow!
They stumbled through the gallopade—
I felt so vexed! the stupid fellow!

Though introduced, we had not yet
Exchanged a dozen words together,
Excepting something, I forget,
About the opera and the weather.
As partners in the gallopade,
You know of course we often parted;
Nor cared we how the music played,
But always met just where we started.

His voice is manly, sweet, and clear,
With tones most musically tender;
His shape—Apollo Belvidere
Is not so exquisitely slender.
And then he's brave as Cæsar too,
Or Alexander, or Hephestion;
Oh, coz! what could I say or do,
If he should only pop the question?

His manners are so mild and bland,
Though once, 'tis said, he fought a duel;
He whispered something—pressed my hand—
Would you advise me to be cruel?
Of course, you know I answered not,
For ma' says I'm too young to marry;
I blushed—looked down—I don't know what
I might have said—his name is Harry.

He makes up parties when he can,
Of course 'tis where I know the misses;
They're on the old New-England plan—
But pa denouces pawns and kisses;
Though I suspect he liked them once—
But mum! mamma has no suspicion,
Aunt says he was not thought a dunce,
When beaux were once in requisition.

But let that pass—he's older now;
In June next I am one-and-twenty!
You never saw so sweet a bow
As Harry's—though you've seen a plenty.
His hair is brown, his whiskers dark,
His ringlets round his temples cluster;
His eyes you could not fail to mark,
They shine with such a dazzling lustre.

And then he writes such poetry!
You must have read it in the Mirror,
To Miss H. M. and that means me,
For think you there is any dearer?
And such conundrums!—he's the life
Of all our social evening revels!
Oh, when I once become his wife,
Adieu to vapors and blue-devils!

I saw him in the grand parade
Curbing a milk-white prancing charger,
With sash and epaulettes displayed—
I wished his chapeau-bras was larger.
He marched his troops down East-Broadway,
I saw them from the doctor's window,
And caught his eye—that single ray,
Has almost made my heart a cinder!

Adieu, sweet coz—I'll let you know
When we have fixed the day to marry,
And may you get as sweet a beau
As Major F——t, my charming Harry.
When Cupid aims his feathered dart,
I hope no obstacle will parry it;
Such wounds are grateful to the heart.
So I remain your cousin HARRIET.

POSTSCRIPT.

Alas! dear coz, my hopes are crost!
My late bright prospects now are darker,
For pa just told me Major F——t
Last evening married Ellen B——r!
Perhaps 'tis but the blues oppress me;
And that they've been for years attached,
The tall, slim gawky! lean and yellow!
But never mind—they're quite well-matched—
I never could endure the fellow.

H. M.

[From the Providence City Gazette.]

The annexed is published at the request of a correspondent. If any portion of it should be incorrect, and the paper should fall into the hands of the party interested, he can avail himself of our columns to form a corrective.

"COLONEL" HASKET.

This arrant charlatan having magnified himself into considerable notoriety by *walking*, has become so intoxicated with the idea of his importance before the public, that his unparalleled vanity, impudence and stupidity have led him to undertake to instruct the public on the subject of diet as connected with the physical powers of man. Had this fellow been contented to display the powers of his legs, without attempting to humbug the public with the imbecilities of his brain, he might have continued to occupy the field of competition with his humble congeners of the long-eared family, without becoming of sufficient importance to the public to extort a serious animadversion on his character and conduct:—even though he continued as heretofore, to amuse and disgust the inhabitants of the several places through which he passed, with his random garrulity under the name of lectures on Pneumonics. But when, presuming on the spurious influence which his notoriety as the "bread and water" pedestrian, has given him for the passing moment, he breaks through all the restraints which modesty should impose on a creature like him, and impudently undertakes to give public lectures on subjects of which he is totally ignorant, public good requires that he should be introduced to the public in his true character.

Colonel Hasket, the celebrated bread and water pedestrian, is the son of a harness maker, who formerly resided in the city of New York. While our hero was yet a stripling his father closed his business and removed from the city with some two or three thousand dollars worth of property. The hopeful son had already so far developed the elements of his future greatness, as by his undutifulness to effect a serious and permanent breach between himself and father, and consequently remained behind when the family retired from the city. We soon find him in a law office, filling up blanks—serving notices, and performing other subordinate duties of the office, and occasionally turning over the pages of Blackstone, &c.—at due time he appears at the ward courts of the city a lawyer, and for a number of years is seen hanging about these courts in rusty apparel, with little or no business, and every aspect of an idle fellow. But "the darkest hour precedes the day."—Honors were ripening for our hero. His companions and associates at the ward courts are informed that his father has deceased and left his whole property amounting in value to twenty thousand dollars, to his hopeful son who had been discarded for years. The son hastens from the city to pay his last duties to the remains of his father; and after the days of his lamentation were over, he again appears at the ward courts very handsomely appareled in black, and is associates at the ward courts congratulate him on his good fortune in this unexpected "windfall," and he receives their gratulations in a manner calculated to confirm them in the opinion that he had indeed hired this pretty fortune. Yet the whole affair was a hoax. Again our hero disappears from the ward courts of Gotham, and travels—a gentleman of fortune, to the South, where he found it convenient to dub himself "Colonel," and in process of time he returns to New York "Colonel" Hasket. Thus far successful in his brilliant enterprises, he now begins to sigh for a wider field of notoriety. Opportunely for him, our quixotic reformer of the times, Dr Graham, just now begun to attract considerable attention in Gotham with his bread and water doctrines. Whether our hero took the hint directly from the dietic reformer himself, or caught it from some of the thousands of reverberations of the city is not certain nor important. It is enough to know, that after practising on his bread and water regimen for two or three months, the valiant Colonel starts on his pedestrian tour, and Colonel Hasket is extensively foisted before the public as a southern *gentleman* who is making a pedestrian tour for his own amusement.

In New England, where even the title of corporal is an object of ambition, and gives respectability and influence to him that wears it, Col. Hasket was of course received with some attention, and for the sake of his titled dignity, his gossipping nonsense and pretensions were patiently endured. All this farce of deception, was comparatively harmless, and only served for food to the gullibility of the people. But when he gravely comes before the public to lecture on subjects requiring a deep and extensive knowledge of sciences of which he is totally ignorant the public ought to be secured from the imposition by being made acquainted with his true character and qualifications. Many an ass may bear a great burden, without being in any degree qualified to teach what kind of grass or grain is most conducive to the muscular powers of asses, and because Hasket has walked forty miles a day on bread and water, it does not follow that he should be capable of lecturing on diet as connected with the physical powers of man. He knows no more than an ass whether fine bread or coarse bread or any other articles of diet, to sustain men under bodily effort; and it is surprising that intelligent people (if any such compose his audiences) should go to hear such a charlatan hold forth.

[From Gutziaff's Travels in China.]

THE CITY OF AMOY.

After many delays we finally arrived at Amoy.* This place is situated on a very large island, on the left side of a bay, which deeply indents the country, and forms many islands. The city is very extensive, and contains at least two hundred thousand inhabitants. All its streets are narrow, the temples numerous and a few large houses owned by wealthy merchants. Its excellent harbor has made it, from time immemorial, one of the greatest emporiums of the empire, and one of the most important markets of Asia. Vessels can sail up close to the house, load and unload with the greatest facility, have shelter from all winds, and in entering or leaving the port, experience no danger of getting ashore. The whole adjacent country being sterile, forced the inhabitants to seek some means of subsistauce. Endowed with an enterprising spirit, and unwearied in the pursuit of gain, they visited all parts of the Chinese empire, gradually became bold sailors and settled as merchants all along the coast. Thus they colonized Formosa, which, from that period to this, has been their granary; visited and settled in the Indian Archipelago, Cochin-China, and Siam. A population constantly overflowing, demanded constant resources for their subsistance, and this they found in colonization. This they have promoted all along the coast of China, up to Mantchon Tartary. As soon as the colonists amass sufficient money they return home, which they leave again when all is spent.

This constant emgiration of the male part of the people, contributes very much to the destruction of domestic happiness. It is a general custom among them to drown a large proportion of the new born female children. This unnatural crime is so common among them, that it is perpetrated without any feeling, and even in a laughing mood; and to ask a man of any distinction whether he has daughters, is a mark of great rudeness. Neither the government, nor the moral sayings of their sages, have put a stop to this nefarious custom. The father has authority over the lives of his children, and disposes of them according to his pleasure. The boys enjoy the greater share of parental affection. Their birth is considered one of the greatest and most fortunate events in a family. They are cherished and indulged to a high degree; and if the father dies, the son assumes a certain authority over his mother. There is also carried on a regular traffic in females. These facts are as revolting to humanity, as disgusting to detail. They may serve, however, to stimulate the zeal of Christian females to promote the welfare of one of the largest portions of their sex, by giving them the glorious Gospel of our Savior—that Gospel, which alone restores females to their proper rank in society.

At the beach, we were shocked at the spectacle of a pretty new-born babe, which shortly before had been killed. We asked some of the bystanders what this meant. They answered with indifference, "it is only a girl." It is a general custom in this district, to drown female infants immedietely after birth. Respectable families seldom take the trouble, as they express themselves, to rear these useless girls. They consider themselves the arbiters of their children's lives, and entitled to take them away when they can foresee that the prolongation would only entail misery. As the numerous emigration of the male population renders it probable that their daughters, if permitted to live, would not be married, they choose this shorter way to rid themselves of the encumbrance of supporting them.

Thus are the pledges of conjugal love, the most precious gift of the Most High, the most important trust confided to men by the Supreme Being, deliberately murdered. Brutes love their young, and cherish and defend them; but man can divest himself of natural affection, and degrade himself far below the brute creation.

**April. To-day we got under weigh. I cannot omit to notice a few more particulars respecting this most celebrated emporium of Fuhkeen, and one of the greatest in Asia. Its harbour is excellent, and accessible to the largest men-of-war. The natives of this district seem to be born traders and sailors. Their barren country, which furnishes employment for only a few hands, but far more their inclination, prompts them to leave their home, either for Formosa, or the principal emporium of the Chinese empire, or the Indian Archipelago, or for fisheries along their native shores. Wherever they go, they are rarely found in a state of abject poverty; on the contrary, they are often wealthy, and command the trade of whole islands and provinces, as well by their capital as by their superior enterprise and industry. Strongly attached to their early home, they either return as soon as they acquire a small property, or they make large remittances. Many of the merchnts, settled in the north part of China, return annually with their profits. It is not surprising, therefore, that the large amount of Chinese shipping belongs to Amoy merchants; and that the greater part of the capital employed in the coasting trade is their property. Hence this barren tract is one of the richest in China, from the enterprise of the inhabitants.

* The city of Amoy is on an island upon the coast to the Fuhkeen province, about four or five hundred miles North East of Macao.

Literary fame is no object of their ambition: but they generally learn to count, and make up bills—Their language differs widely from the Mandarin dialect, and they are obliged to learn this with the same labor as we acquire Latin. In their dealings, they have a name for honesty above all other Chinese. Though incessantly hunting for gain, they are not mean, and they are anxious to establish a fair character. Solicitous to cultivate friendship with strangers, they have always associated with them freely, whenever beyond the reach of their Government.

THE PRISON AT MUNICH.

The principal of this excellent regulated establishment is, that every one in it gains his own bread. Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade; so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory; carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers, all are seen plying their trades; but no one is forced to work beyond what is necessary for his sustenance. Whatever he gains by his labour more than suffices to maintain him is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and is then given to him, deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics; overseers being, of course, present. Shortly before I visited the prison, a man whose term of punishment had expired (ling) upon leaving the prison.—Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learnt a trade, are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them.—Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also; we see embroidery, stocking weaving, straw hat making, and plating, and all other kinds of labor in which women are engaged. Women who have been servants before, are servants still; cooks are cooks; housemaids, housemaids. In fact the interior service of the prison is performed by criminals; and all their wants are supplied by themselves or their neighbors. I tasted the soup and meat in the kitchen, and the bread in the bakehouse, and found both excellent. The proceeds of the sale of articles made in the prison, (i. e. the surplus remaining after the expenses of the establishment have been paid, and the prisoners maintained) to be kept for the benefit of the prisoners themselves generally amounts to nearly 50,000 florins (upwards of £6000) per annum; a sum which properly applied, as it doubtless is, cannot fail to produce most important results upon the future lives of the prisoners for whose benefit it is intended. I saw some prisoners confined for life, for crimes which in England would have sent them to the gallows: these are tasked to a certain quantity of work, and maintain themselves and benefit the state at the same time. No one has been executed at Munich since the year 1821. By a singularly humane enactment, prisoners for life are allowed some indulgences that are denied to those whose punishment is for a limited time; it is thought, for example, a fair and proper aggravation of punishment, that the use of tobacco should be prohibited, to those who may hope, by good conduct and industry, to be restored after a time to the world, with the means of subsistence, and even of rational enjoyment; but that is considered an unnecessary cruelty towards a man whose punishment terminates only with his life. The utmost cleanliness and simplicity pervades every department of this excellent establishment; a proper discipline and just restraint are united to those arrangements that insure the health and improvement of the prisoners; and the building itself is one of the most complete I have ever seen set apart for the correction of criminals.—There is one singular part of the establishment; a phalanx of very large and fierce dogs, which, during the night, are turned loose into the open space that surrounds the prison, and are sufficient security against escape. When I visited the prison there were 666 persons confined, 140 of whom were women.—*The Tyrol, by Mr Inglis.*

NEW YORK MORALITY. We sometime since gave an account of a trial for seduction in New York, wherein the Jury could not agree, not being quite certain whether the man or the woman was the seducer. Another trial of a similar nature has recently been had there with a different result. *Barnwell Betts* claimed of *Oliver Coles* $10,000 for the seduction of his daughter Sarah. Miss Sarah was 24 years old, and the Defendant was a widower. She had been warned of her danger, but received the addresses of her gay Lothario, and lived with him about six years—just exactly as she should not. The Father saw nothing amiss in all this. His parental feelings, his nice sense of family honor, his indignation against vice and immorality—all slumbered quietly together. But when Coles became tired of the lady, or determined on a reformation, and broke off the disgraceful connection, all the Father awoke in the Plaintiff's bosom, and he sent a catch pole after the seducer, with a demand on his purse. The Jury was composed of men of a high sense of honor and nice discrimination. They were satisfied that there was something in the case very like seduction,—and indeed a long series of seductions continued with great aggravations for half a dozen years; that the girl having been so long, in the language of the lawyers "in quiet and peaceable possession," had thereby obtained a prescriptive right to be seduced;—that the defendant having refused to seduce her any longer had justly exposed himself to the cupidity of her father and the vengeance of the law; and thereupon returned a verdict of *guilty*, and assessed damages to the amount of ten thousand dollars.—*Exeter News Letter.*

SOMNAMBULISM. The medical men of Worcester have effected a wonderful cure of the Springfield Somnambulist. They found that her stomach was out of order; and having put that into proper tune, it is contented with the exercise of its proper functions, and no longer insists upon being the eye. The afflicted girl now reads like other folks, and sleeps like a lady.

A friend, whose communication we regret to have mislaid, has furnished us with an account of a New Hampshire Somnambulist; and as we are decidedly in favor of patronizing our own wonders, in preference to those of foreign manufacture, we lay it briefly, but in substance as related before our readers, and recommend to the friends of the sleeper, on the repetition of his gambols, to forward him forthwith to the doctors of Worcester, for the rectification of his stomach, and the preservation of his linen.

In the western part of this County, a young man of respectable family, for several successive mornings in the summer, found himself in bed divested of every article of clothing. He was totally unable to account for his loss. The frequent repetition of the occurrence bore heavily on his stock of linen; and a friend volunteered his services to detect the marauder, or solve the mystery. In the dead of night the young man rose from his bed and deliberately proceeded to a stream at a little distance from the house; pulled off his shirt, which he threw into a hollow tree, and plunged into the water. After swimming awhile, he came out of the stream, and without stopping to make his toilet, retreated quietly to his bed, where he awoke in the morning to wonder at his destitute situation and lament his loss. After breakfast on the invitation of his friend, they walked to the river, and took a stand by the hollow tree. He had no recollection of having been there for months before. On examining the receptacle of things lost upon earth," he drew out some dozen of his missing shirts—very much to his own astonishment, and to the amusement of his friend and the neighborhood.—*Ibid.*

THE LOVER'S HEART. "Being lately in France and returning in a coach from Paris to Rouen," says a traveller, "I lighted upon the society of a following story:—About a hundred years since there was in France one Capt. Covey, a gallant gentleman, of ancient extraction, and governor of Covey castle, which is yet standing and in good repair. He fell in love with a young lady, and courted her for his wife. There was a reciprocal love between them; but her parents understanding it, by way of prevention, shuffled up a forced match between her and one Mr Fayal, who was heir to a great estate. Thereupon Capt. Covey quitted France in discontent, and went to the wars in Hungary among the Turks. There he received a mortal wound near Buda. Being carried to his lodgings, he languished four days; but a little before his death, he spoke to an ancient servant of whose fidelity and truth he had ample experience, and told him he had a great business to trust him with, which he conjured him to perform, which was, that after his death he should cause his body to be opened, take out his heart, put it in an earthen pot and bake it to powder; then put the powder into a handsome box with the bracelet of hair he had long worn about his left wrist, which was a lock of Madame Fayal's hair, and put it among the powder, together with a little note he had written with his own blood, and after he had given him the rites of burial, to make all the speed he could to France and deliver the box to Madame Fayal. The old servant did as his master commanded him, and so went to France; and coming one day to Mr Fayal's house, he suddenly met him with one of his servants, who knowing him to be Capt. Covey's servant, examined him—and finding him timorous and falter in his speech, he searched his, and found the said box in his pocket, with the note which expressed what was in it; then he dismissed the bearer with menaces that he should come no more thither. Monsieur Fayel going in, sent for his cook and delivered him the powder, charging him to make a well relished dish of it, without losing a jot, for it was a very costly thing, and commanding him to bring it in himself after the last course at supper. The cook being all to leave the room, began a serious discourse to his wife, saying, 'That ever since he had married her, he observed that she was always melancholy, and he feared that she was inclining to a consumption, therefore he had provided for her a very precious cordial which he was well assured would cure her, and for that reason obliged her to eat up the whole dish. She afterwards much importuning him to know what it was, he told her at last, 'she had eaten Covey's heart,' and so drew the box out of his pocket and showed her the note and the bracelet. In a sudden exultation of joy, she, with a deep-fetched sigh, said, 'This is a precious cordial indeed; and she licked the dish, saying, that it is a pity to eat any thing after it.' Whereupon she went to bed, and in the morning was found dead. This sad story is painted in Covey castle and remains fresh to this day.—*Wonders of Nat. & Art Lond. 2v.*

THE MEMBERS OF THE KNIFE.

The persons we have described, however, were few in number, perhaps not more than a dozen men and their families. Where, then, were the banditti who kept the country in terror?—who, amidst the noise of fire-arms that was heard over half a province, carried villages, and even towns, by assault; and either plundered them of their moveable riches, or held them to ransom at the point of the sword! In the villages, in the towns themselves, in insulated farm-houses, in obscure or remote inns, were domiciled these mysterious freebooters. These were the body, and the former the soul; these the executive, and the former the legislative power of this invisible state. The former were the chiefs and their immediate attendants; the latter the great mass of the band, distributed over the face of the country, inhabiting their own houses, working at their own trades or professions, yet ready—at a signal understood only by themselves—to vanish from their homes and families, and follow wherever they were led, even unto death.

They were called Apprentices. They were bound to the society by the most tremendous oaths—which they were rarely tempted to break, well knowing that an invisible dagger hung over their heads, which was sure to descend even on a suspicion of their falsehood. A miserable wretch, who had been taken by the police, and securely lodged in a dungeon, once revealed, in the agonies of his terror, the rendezvous of his chief—the famous Pikard. The next night, while reflecting in horror that, by his treachery, he had been unable to save his life, he heard his name pronounced in a whisper; and, on looking up, saw an arm passed through the iron bars of the window.

"Who art thou?" inquired the robber, tremblingly.

"Thy master—Picard. I have ventured my life, as in duty bound, to set thee at liberty!" In a few minutes his irons were sawed off, and one of the bars wrenched from the window-frame; and, following his conductor, he scaled the wall, and sentred the free air of the neighboring forest. The band were ready to receive them, drawn up in a semicircle, and standing under arms, in dead silence.—Their delivered comrade was placed in the middle.

"*Schleichener!*" said the chief, addressing him with the slang epithet for traitor; "didst thou imagine that the word of treason would be unheard by Picard, because it was whispered in the depths, of a dungeon? Die, coward, in thy guilt!"

'Mercy! mercy!" cried the wretch, as the pistol touched his ear—'Give me death, but let it be in battle! Lead me on this very night, were it to the attack of any army, and let me die upon the bayonets of the foe!"

'It must not be,' said Picard, calmly; 'thou art unworthy of the death of the brave. Comrades! shall the laws of the band be set aside in favor of a hound like this?"

'No!" growled the deep, stern voice of the lieutenant; and the word was echoed by some in cruelty, by many in dismay, till it died away like a prolonged groan in the forest. The white lips of the coward closed at the sound! and a bullet, passing through his brain at the same moment, quieted his fears for ever.

Another story is told at Aix-la-Chapelle, which does not satisfy quite so well one's ideas of retributive justice. A fine young man of that city, was enrolled as an apprentice by the ferocious Jik jak of Mersen, and awaited impatiently the commands of his chief, being desirous not only of distinguishing himself in the career to which his follies had driven him, but of obtaining money enough to enable him to marry his sweetheart. It is not known whether his weakness was owing to love, or wine, or both together, but, unhappily, he divulged, one evening, the secret of his destiny to the terrified girl; and, the next morning, he was called by Jikjak, in person, to accompany him in an expedition. The youth followed more in shame than fear; inwardly resolving to make up for his harmless treason by gaining that day a character for courage which should command the respect of the whole band.

And yet, as he followed his mute and gloomy conductor, a misgiving, at times, came over him. There were numerous other apprentices, he knew in Aix-la-Chapelle, and in the villages through which they passed. What kind of enterprise, then could the renowned chieftian contemplate, in which he desired the assistance of only a single unknown, untried individual? The young man shivered as they entered the black shade of the forest; but when his conductor stopped suddenly at a new-made pit, resembling a grave; his knees knocked together, and the hair rose upon his head.

'Perjured wretch!' said the chief, 'say thy paternoster—for thou must die!"

'I deserve death,' rejoined the apprentice; 'yet try me once again! To-morrow the girl will be my wife, and we shall remove—far from her friends and acquaintance—wherever you command! Only try me! I am as brave as thou!"

'Thou hast broken the laws of the band, and therefore thou must die! Down on thy knees!—down!" and with one Herculean arm he bent him by main force to the earth, while, with the other, he raised a hatchet above his head.

'Only hear me!—'

'Reprobate! wilt thou die without a prayer?"

The youth submitted; and, by the time the word 'Amen' had fairly passed his lips, the iron was deep in his brain.

The band of Brabant became distinguished at once for the talents and ferocity of two rival leaders, the above named Picard and Bosbeck. The latter, especially, was an incarnate fiend—and yet he loved, and was beloved by the beautiful Rebecca Moses. The damsel, however, was too religious to marry a Nazarine; she made it a *sine qua non* that he should conform to the ancient law; and, after many struggles between his devotion to his God and his mistress, Bosbeck became a Jew, and took the name of Jehu. Rebecca now became the fondest, the most devoted, and, for a time, the happiest of wives—but Jehu at length wavered. His sufferings indeed were enough to turn any man's temper sour. His first little accident after his marriage was a captivity of nineteen months, in a subterranean dungeon, so deep and so small that he could hardly breathe. His feet were weighed down by the chains till they were buried in the damp mud; and the only change of position allowed him was occasionally when he was taken out to be put to the torture. He was steadfast, nevertheless, in his refusal to confess, and was at length set at liberty; when, in order to stretch his limbs, and give his lungs play he immediately ran like a wild animal, capering for joy, and committed a robbery in open day. Taken a second time, he was delivered by the strange, deep, fearful, *feminine* devotion of his wife, who gave her liberty for his. When they met again, his thanks were delivered in stripes and curses. On one occasion, the neighbors with difficulty saved her life, and tore her from his fangs, bleeding at the mouth and eyes—yet Rebecca loved on: Jehu at length was unfaithful. Then rose the demon in her woman's heart.

'Earth has no rage like love to hatred turned,
And hell no fury like a woman scorned.'

She saw him—she saw him with her own eyes—walking arm in arm with her rival; she flew to the police—betrayed and convicted him—and her once adored husband swung on the gibbet of the Hague.

The band of Mersen was once so gentle, so quiet and so dexterous in their operations, that they were commonly supposed to be the result of sorcery; but when the devil was fairly laid by the authorities—who are always doing mischief—there rose in his place a human fiend, John Bosbeck, the brother of the above named Francis, alias Jehu. We could describe, for the delectation of the gentle reader, many attrocities committed by this monster; but we prefer recording a solitary instance of generosity—and the rather, as it is connected with a display of heroism, on the part of a Lutheran minister, which is altogether admirable.

The band arriving at the bourg of Mulheim, on the Ruhr, in the jurisdiction of Hesse-Darmstadt, and, having secured the watchmen, surrounded the devoted house, and lighted the torches, *Secundum artem*, they began to thunder at the door with the ram. So little was their visit expected by the inmates, that at the first noise the pastor's wife awoke him, saying that he was wanted by some sick person. Pithahn (the husband's name,) put his head out of the window, and was immediately shot at from below; when he at once snatched up a musket which he kept in the room for his protection, and returned the compliment, wounding two of the assailants. The attack, however, was continued, and at length one of the pannels of the door driven in; through which a desperado leaped, and undid the bolts. In another minute, the whole band were in the house, and the servants seized, bound hand and foot, and locked up in a stable.—Pithahn and his wife were alone.

The courageous pastor was not ignorant of his danger; but he fought for his life, and for a life dearer than his own. The door at the bottom of the staircase was still entire; and from a small opening above he kept up a continued fire upon the robbers—till his ammunition was expended to a single shot.

'To the back window,' said he—'Fly, dear wife—rouse the neighbors—scream for thy life!" And the woman went, and screamed, and screamed again; but their craven hearts only trembled the more at the sound, and no one stirred.

The door flew open with a crash, and the bandits rushed up the stairs, howling like hungry wolves. The first door of the bed-room yielded almost to a blow, and the inner bent, and cracked, and groaned under the assault. The wife sank on her knees, and recommended her soul to heaven.

'Tell me what you want,' said Pithahn, approaching the door; 'name it, and it shall be yours."

'Thy blood!" was the reply.

'Then it shall not flow alone! Fly, sweet wife, by the door behind the bed. I shall at least be able to gain thee a minute of time; and I will then follow myself, if it be the will of the Almighty.' One moment of irresolution—one cry of anguish and despair—and the wife vanished at her husband's command. The room-door yielded at the same instant and the pastor was seen standing in the middle of the floor, with his musket levelled, and his finger on the trigger.

'On—on!' cried the astonished gang one to the other, but all held back. The next moment the pastor fired, and hurling his musket after the shot, sprang through the little door, and fastened it behind him. He found his wife fainting in the garret; descended with her in his arms by means of a ladder, that had providentially been in use that very day; rushed across the back court, and let down his burthen in safety on the outer side of the wall. But when about to follow himself, he was drawn backwards by a young man, an apprentice-thief, and while disengaging himself from his puny assailant, was felled to the earth by one of the sentinels.

By this time the robbers had discovered his track and were seen clustering on the roof of the house, and descending the ladder in dozens. The shout of the sentinel brought them quickly to the spot, and in an instant the pastor, was surrounded by these hounds of hell, baying with open throat for his blood.

'Speak, before thou diest!' cried they—'Where are thy keys—thy plate—thy money?—Speak, dog.' And as the pastor gasped for breath, just recovering from the blow which had stunned him, one of them, to hasten his speech, smote him upon the face so violently that the blood gushed in a torrent.

'Is this permitted?' demanded Pithahn, looking with a stern dignity to the bandit-chief—'Has the ruffian acted by thy orders?"

John Bosbeck, base and brutal as he was, gazed for some moments upon his victim with undisguised reverence and admiration.

'No,' said he at length—'Stand out, Hersen; thou hast presumed to act without waiting for the orders of thy chief;' and he struck the subaltern to the earth with his baton. The pastor described the place where his valuables were deposited, and the keys that belonged to them.

'I have now disclosed all,' said he; 'and since death, after the execution I have made among you is inevitable, show yourselves for once to be men, by making my sufferings as short as possible.'

The captain gave the word of retreat. A murmur of surprise and indignation escaped from his men. He slung the baton over his shoulder, pulled out two pistols from his belt, and placing his dagger between his teeth, looking around upon the crowd with a ferocious glare. The men began to move from the spot, slowly, but in silence, and Bosbeck followed them. They vanished one by one round a corner of the building; but Pithahn could see the face of the last, visible in the torch-light, with the blade glittering between his teeth, turned towards him for many moments before he disappeared in the gloom.

George the Third was very childish, or what, in any other man, would be termed gaby-ish, in his theatrical tastes. He witnessed Garrick's last performance of Richard the Third, in 1776. The Roscius was anxious to know what the King thought of his different points of excellence, but to every question put to one of the gentlemen in waiting, he got a very evasive answer. At last the anxious Roscius inquired, "Did his Majesty make no observations on the whole, for I never exerted myself more." "Yes, sir," replied the gentleman,—"his Majesty expressed his astonishment that a man of your age could move your legs so rapidly; all his Majesty said was 'Charlotte, Charlotte, Charlotte, see how quickly the little man moves his legs.'" Garrick quickly moved off.

Soon after M. Favor was appointed first ballet master of the opera (towards the conclusion of the last century), Signor Sodorini, another performer there came one day upon the stage, after the rehearsal, and said to him: "Allow me, my dear sir, to introduce myself to you. You are the dearest friend I have on earth. Let me thank you a thousand times for the happiness you have conferred upon me by coming amongst us. Command me in any way; for, whatever I do for you, I can never sufficiently repay you." The ballet-master, who had never seen or heard of Sodorini before, was astounded. At last, he said—"Pray, sir, to what peculiar piece of good fortune may I attribute the compliments and professions with which you favor me." "To your extreme ugliness, my dear sir," replied Sodorini; "for before your arrival, I was considered the ugliest man in Great Britain." The ballet-master, strange to say, took this joke in good part; and the two were ever after warm friends.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE SWISS. If a huntsman, on going out in the morning sees a fox cross his path, or meets an old woman or friar, he immediately goes home again; as he is persuaded that, in the first instance, he will meet with no game, and in the other that he other irreparable mischief. The stagnation of the blood, known by the name of nightmare, is called by them *Tokeli*. This *Tokeli* is represented as a little gnome, all covered with fine gray hairs, but of an elegant figure, who lays himself on the chest of sleeping men or women, and embraces them nearly to suffocation. A person who has been thus embraced, is in expectation of soon finding a treasure, as an indemnification from the *Tokeli*, for the fear and agitation he had caused.

JOURNAL OF A SCIENTIFIC LADY.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND IN EDINBURGH.

Rothsay, April 1.

Ah! my dearest Anna; you, who are still enjoying at the College the Lecture of the most elegant of all Professors; you, who thrice a week witness his ingenious experiments; you, who perhaps at this moment are inhaling the *gas of nitrous oxid*, or *gas of Paradise*; how do I envy your sensations and associations. Most joyfully do I sit down to perform my promise of noting an account of my journey to Rothsay; not to indulge in the frivolous tittle-tattle to which many of our sex are addicted, but to attempt a *scientific* journal worthy of our studies.

Nothing occurred on the road worthy of mentioning; the indications of the barometer, the mean temperature of the thermometer, and the contents of the pluviometer, will be found in the table we have engaged to interchange weekly. The day after our arrival we dined with our friends the S——s, where we had the scapula of the ovis, or shoulder of mutton, with a sauce of macerated *capæ*: two birds of the gallinaceous tribe, served with *sysimbriam*, or water cresses, and the customary vegetables, brassica, lactura, and spinace, through none of which the *aqueous fluid* had been sufficiently allowed to percolate. There was also soup, which retained so considerable a portion of *caloric* that it scalded my *palati epidermis*; and the *piper nigrum*, or black pepper, with which it was seasoned occasioned an unpleasant titillation in the whole *oral region*. In the afternoon the water in the kettle not having been raised to 212° Fahrenheit, or the point at which evaporation takes place, the *thea viridis*, or green tea, formed an imperfect solution, in which state I believe its diaphoretic qualities are injurious. Mrs S——declared she never drank any thing but the *simple* element, but I informed her, if she meant *water*, it was not a simple element but composed of oxygen and hydrogen; and I availed myself of this opportunity to instruct her that the *atmospheric* air is also a mixture, containing about seventy-three parts of azotic and twenty seven of oxygen *gas*; at which the ignorant creature only exclaimed, 'Well, I have myself seen a good many red *gashes* across the sky, particularly at sunset.' But my dearest Anna, I may confess to you, that I am more and more horrified at the sad blunders of mamma, who has not, like us, received the advantages of a *scientific education*; and yet she will every now and then catch a word which she fancies she understands, and betrays the most pitiable ignorance. When I was describing a *nervous matter* obtained by *precipitation*, she shook her head and exclaimed, 'Impossible, child, nothing is ever gotten by precipitation; your poor father was ever telling you not to do things in such a hurry.' And once, when professor Jameson showed me a lump of *mineral earth*, I inquired whether it was friable; she ejaculated, 'Friable, you simpleton; no, nor boilable either; why it is not good to eat.' These are but a few specimens of her lamentable ignorance; in point of acute misapprehension she exceeds Mrs Malaprop herself; and you cannot conceive the painful humiliation I am continually subjected to by such exposures. As to experiments, I have not yet ventured on many; for, having occasioned a small solution of continuity in the skin of my forefinger by an accidental incision, I have been obliged to apply a styptic, secured by a ligature; by placing some butter, however, in a temperature of 96, I succeeded in reducing it to a state of deliquescence, and by the usual refrigerating process, I believe I should have converted it into gelatine, but that it refused to coagulate, doubtless owing to some fault in the apparatus. You are aware that a phosphorescent light emanates from some species of fish, in an incipient state of putrefaction, to which has been attributed the irridescent appearance of the sea at certain seasons. To illustrate this curious property, I hoarded a mackerel in a closet for several days; and it was already beginning to be most interestingly luminous, when mamma, who had for some days been complaining of a horrid stench in the house, discovered my hidden treasure, and ordered it to be thrown on the dunghill, denying the expected

to be poisoned by my nasty nonsense; but mamma has no nose for experimental philosophy; no more have I, you will say, for yesterday, as I was waiting with a *prism* before my eyes, comparing the different rays of the *spectrum* with the Newtonian theory, I came full bump against an open door, which drove the sharp edge of the glass against the cartilaginous projection of the nose, occasioning much sternutation and a considerable discharge of blood from the nasal emunctories. By nitrate of silver I have also formed some chrystals of Diana, and I have been eminently successful in making detonating powder; although the last explosion happening to occur just as our neighbor James Heaviside was reading of the tremendous thunderbolt that fell in the gentleman's garden at Alloa, he took it for granted he was visited by a similar phenomenon, and in the apprehensions shuffled down stairs on his mother extremity, (being prevented from walking by the gout,) ejaculating all the way, 'Lord have mercy upon us.' Upon learning the cause of his alarm, he declared the blue stocking hussey (meaning me) ought to be sent to the tread-mill, and mamma says I shall be indicted as a nuisance. I have done nothing yet in botany; the extreme cold of the early season makes it impossible to find plants, having only picked up a few specimens of the bellis order, 'polygamia superflua,' vulgo the daisy. And now, my dearest Anna, adieu. You will receive this by my cousin George, who goes to Edinburgh to-morrow; but as the youth is of the *bashful* species, I fear, in spite of my lecture, he will commit it to the penny post, not having the honor of your acquaintance. Once more adieu, and believe me ever yours most truly. H. C.

[From the New York Evening Star.]

POLICE REPORT.

A Weary Benedict. Of all the miseries, or vices, which are daily brought to this office for relief or correction, there are none that give the magistrate more trouble than the miseries of matrimony; and the trouble is more painful inasmuch as nine cases out of ten, it never leads to any satisfactory result. Scarcely a day passes without some connubial *desitry* or other submitted to their judgment either by man or woman—members of the married public of this metropolis; and in almost every case their prayer is total separation—a comfort which a magistrate has it not in his power to bestow. It is only your wealthy couples who can shake off their fetters—the needy ones must wear them for life.

A weary Benedict, of this latter class,—a large middle aged, of lachrymose physiognomy, respectful demeanor, and decent attire—presented himself before the magistrate this morning, requesting relief from his wedded woes. He had waited more than two hours among the crowd at the lower end of the office, whilst the business was going on, without manifesting the slightest impatience; and when the hurry and bustle was over, he sedately approached the desk, and told the magistrate, in a confidential undertone, that he wished to consult him on a subject of the utmost importance.

'Speak out, sir,' said the magistrate, 'I am ready to hear you.'

'If it please you, sir, I am a *married man*,' began the applicant, compressing his lips to keep down a rebellious sigh, which thereupon forced its way through his nostrils, rushing-ly indignant at his attempt to confine it—'I am a *married man*, your worship!'

'Well, sir, and what of that?' said the justice.—'So much the better for you, if you have a good wife.'

'Oh, sir!' ejaculated the poor man, 'I have been married eighteen years—and eighteen years of unmixed misery they have been to me! I thought to have lived in paradise, as it were; but I could not have been more miserable if I had lived in—the *other* place!'

He paused—sighed again—and then, taking out a ragged pocket handkerchief, he stood silently wiping his forehead until the magistrate roused him from his reverie by saying, 'My good friend, I am very sorry for you, but what would you have me do?'

'I don't know, sir,' he replied despondingly, 'but I was told I could get some relief by applying here.'

'If you wish to get divorced, I cannot do that for you,' rejoined the Justice; 'we should have little time for any thing else, I fear, if we would divorce all the unhappy couples who apply to us!'

'I have no doubt of it,' said the man—'no doubt in the world of! but sir, I don't wish to put my wife away so as to disgrace her. I will allow her a comfortable maintenance, if she would only leave me in peace.'

'That you must agree upon beween yourselves,' observed the Justice—'I cannot assis' you in the negotiation, nor can I interfere at all between you unless she has committed some breach of the peace. Has she struck you? or are you afraid she should attempt to take away your life?'

'I don't know whether she means to take away my life or not,' replied he, 'but she is eternally beating me when she is tipsey; and that is almost every day.'

'Then why do you let her drink?'

'Oh, sir, it's fine talking! I have long discontinued keeping any thing drinkable in the house, except water and milk, and what is the consequence? why, that my head is continually covered with bumps and bruises, and my chairs, tables, linen and looking-glasses, are daily converted into *gin*!'

'My good friend,' said the Justice, somewhat impatient of the subject—'my good friend, I really cannot do any thing for you. You married her 'for better or for worse, to have and to hold until death shall you part,' and you must bear your misfortunes as well as you can. I repeat, I—can—do—nothing for you.'

'Then I am a very miserable man!' ejaculated the poor fellow, and turning from the table he heaved another sigh, so piteous and profound, that the discharge did seem to stretch his caro-stuffed breast almost to bursting.

At the grand fete recently given by the Sultan to the Foreign Ambassadors, the ground presented one of the most enchanting prospects possible—all the ladies of the Ambassadors, with their suite, being accommodated at the kiosk, while the valley and the hills were thronged by Turkish women not less than 30,000 in number, their white head dresses, their gilded arabas, having a most picturesque effect. Every exertion was made by Halil Pacha to please his guests. A handsome banquet was served in the kiosk, and the best kind of dramatic entertainment Constantinople could supply was provided for them out of doors. These consisting of the gambols of German rope-dancers, and of a sorry equestrian performance, very far inferior to that of Astley's. It was amusing to see the Sultan and all his ministers sitting gravely watching and admiring antics which would be hissed by the one shilling gallery; and to see the ambassadors and their ladies, accustomed to all the brilliant representations of all the capitals in Europe, compelled to yawn for hours at a peformance of the most inferior kind. A fine display of fireworks made at night, to the delight of the Turkish women, who sat on the side of the hill wondering at the European ladies, who committed the sin of uncovering their faces before men, and exclaiming like children, with astonishment at the fiery wheels and serpents which Russian artists provided in great abundance.

A Scene in the Ohio Legislature. A letter from a gentleman in Columbus, Ohio to the editor of the Zanesville Gazette, under date of 11th instant gives the following particulars of a *bloody* debate which took place in the Senate on the evening previous—'While Mr Duncan, of Hamilton, was making an effort in opposition to the bill for Revaluation, Mr Ellisberry, of Green, tapped his table with a pen-knife, and about the same time, or a little after, the Speaker called Mr Duncan to order. Mr D. took his seat, but soon arose again; when Mr E. tapped his table again. So things rested until the bill passed, and the Senate adjourned. Whereupon while the Senators were yet in the chamber, Mr D. approached Mr E and demanded to know who had rapped on the table. Mr E. replied that he did it. Mr D. immediately struck him a blow with his fist, which staggered, and, I believe, knocked him down. After recovering from the direct effects of the blow, Mr E. made a pass at Mr D. with a knife, and inflicted on him two or three slight wounds. Other members then interfered, and prevented further injury, except a slight wound in the hand accidently received by Mr Chaplar of Scioto in wresting the knife from Mr Ellisberry.'

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

H. HASTINGS WELD,—Editor.

SALUTATORY.

On assuming the Editorial charge of this paper, we feel not a little diffidence, and some misgivings as to our ultimate success. Not, however, because we deem the management of a newspaper such a task that none but a literary Hercules should attempt it, for the daily experience of every one who reads the periodical literature of the day goes to contradict such a supposition. And the anecdote told of the editor who refused to give Campbell's "Hohen Linden" an insertion in his columns, lest it should disgrace them, is a case in point. Galt, who tells the story, says that he made a very clever editor notwithstanding his peculiar literary taste, and deems the circumstance a good illustration of the degree of literary acumen required to constitute a man a tolerable newspaper editor. But we bring into the field less experience than any other editor in the city, and throw our cogitations into a market which is preoccupied by the literary wares of a very respectable editorial corps, every member of which is our senior.

A formal address is not our *forte*. But all innovations are not improvements, nor is all singularity originality. It is the wiser way therefore where compliance is not too irksome, rather to keep the countenance of the multitude by conforming to custom, than to eschew fashionable follies, and incur the risk of sinning alone. For we verily believe that the long introductories, promising impossibilities, are foolish, to say the least of them,—but harmless, inasmuch as nobody puts faith enough in them to be deceived. In conformance with custom we have headed our leading article "Salutatory;" but we shall not bind ourselves by definite pledges, because, as we have before observed on a similar occasion, we are not endowed with the gift of prophecy.

This much we will promise. If unwearied care and attention can accomplish our intentions, we shall make the Galaxy what we think it should be—an agreeable melange of literary and interesting miscellany, the news of the day, strictures on passing events, notices of the drama, and all the usual topics of newspaper discussion, which come within the province of a paper which stands aloof from political warfare.

DUELLING.

Pistol. "What! shall we have incision? shall we imbrue?—— *(Snatching up his sword.)*
Then death rock me asleep, abridge my doleful days!
Why, then let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds
Untwine the sisters three!"
* * * * *
Evans. "Pless my soul! how full of cholers I am, and trempling of mind!—I shall be glad if he have deceived me:—how melancholies I am!"

In the absence of every topic for paragraphists except "the Bank" and "the Deposites," and when those subjects had become completely threadbare, the knights of the quill ought to acknowledge themselves under a weighty obligation to the two gallants, who have recently made themselves the butt of every body's ridicule, from Maine to Georgia, and whose exploit has furnished a theme second to nothing, but the late meteoric phenomenon. It was very patriotic in them, very—the quidnuncs were at the last gasp for "News"—there were no fashionable *secrets* in circulation, and Mother Gossip was at the point of starvation for lack of the wherewithal to feed upon. And then they husbanded the honorable affair so frugally, and made so much of it. After the fact was announced that "an affair of honor" was on the tapis, Rumor or Rumor made the parties fight every day for a week, till at length, when they were really ready to ignite "villanous saltpetre," Baron Nab'em was also on the ground, not as a *second*, but as a *third* among them.

Oliver Goldsmith, in his "Citizen of the World," makes the two belligerent parties in an affair of honor, very careful to bruit their intentions, till the peace officers had wind of them, in order that the shedding of blood might be prevented. We confess, that at first we deemed the conduct of the late duellists of a complexion somewhat similar, till they waxed so full of fight as to leave the State, to accomplish their *honorable* intent. It is pity that some one learned in the law had not whispered to them, that the government of little Rhode Island would probably make a requisition on the Governor of this State for the arrest o the parties. That would have served them with an good an excuse for avoiding a rencontre in any of the neighboring states, as the breach of the bonds has been, against fighting in Massachusetts—and we suspect that they would have been *"too* happy," had they found Baron Nab'em as much on the alert at Pawtucket, as at Dedham.

A Welcome Threat. Every body knows that "money is scarce," that is every body who is any body—and those who do not know it, are in a fair way to learn if the present pressure continues. We were much amused last Saturday, at the ready wit of a poor devil, who had his thousands to meet on the Monday following. He was loitering along the walk in a brown study, his profile making a right angle with his body, and his eyes—any where but where they would be of service to him. As such a method of carrying one's self in the street is not the surest guarantee against collision with passengers, our hero made not a few unintentional assaults upon the persons of those, who unaware of of his reverie, imagined him capable of keeping clear of them. At length he encountered a customer who could not brook assault, and was roused with the following threat,—'Look'ee ship mate, just steer clear o' me, or I'll knock you into the *middle of next week*!" "Will you—do it friend, and I'll be much obliged, for dem'me if I know how I can get over Monday, without some lift of the kind!"

Recipe for getting rid of Clerks. Engage them to serve during good behavior, or in other words, give each to understand that he is to remain while "he gives satisfaction." When you find an opportunity for "retrenchment"—by employing a new clerk at a less salary, or when business is too dull to maintain all hands, direct each to keep a separate cash account, and appropriate to each a separate drawer.—Send them all to dinner at the same hour, and take charge of the store yourself in their absence and if at night the accounts and receipts agree in amount it is your own fault. If there should be a deficit, you have good reason for dissatisfaction, and may dismiss the delinquent at once. His character is not to be weighed against your convenience. We have heard that this system has long been in "full tide of successful experiment" at one establishment in the city.

Speech at a Ward Meeting. Mr Chairman! Mr Chairman!

Chairman. Mr Malaprop, gentlemen.

Mal'aprop. Mr Chairman, I have good reason to believe that our business in this Ward has been *accolorated* very much to our disadvantage by the intrusion of people from the other Wards. Therefore I move that all such persons be *absconded* immediately.

A New Idea. Rev J. N. Maffit describes the eloquence of a popular preacher as "*figuramadic*." The pilgrims in olden time went further into the spirit than this—they *preached the live stage*.

Supply of Water. A full supply of pure and wholesome water, for a long time past has been a prevailing topic among the inhabitants of this city—and we are happy that the new project has drawn the attention of the city government to this subject. Whatever may zealously have been the truth that the principals of Boston was called by the Indians, "the fountain of living waters," as is indicated by the name of Shawmut—there is now a great deficiency of that essential article of life. From some source, among which may be mentioned the concentration of population, and the contiguity of vaults and other impurities to wells, which are also directly or remotely acted upon by the tide, it is pretty certain that a considerable portion of the waters used for domestic purposes, are not considered wholesome. It becomes the government, therefore, at any reasonable expense to remedy if possible this great difficulty.

There is a very tolerable supply in case of fire, to be found in the different reservoirs constructed in numerous places in the city, and in the tide water at full and half tide—but that element which we daily and hourly consume, carries with it the seeds of disease. The Mayor has engaged on this cause with zeal, and brought into it a great deal of common sense and general acquaintance with the subject.

The principal impediment in attaining the object desired, results from the difficulty of finding or forming a fountain, which shall afford the *requisite quantity*, of pure and soft water, and of sufficient height to reach our most elevated dwellings. The Mayor estimates from his data, that it would not "seem either safe or wise to build an aequeduct that would not ultimately deliver daily into Boston, from two and a half to three millions of gallons.

Two places of supply are enlarged upon, which were surveyed by Mr Treadwell in the year 1825—namely, Charles River above the falls at Watertown, and Spot Pond at Stoneham.

We think that other sources of supply may be obtained, but this must be done by extending the aequeduct farther into the country. The cost of water works to raise and maintain a head sufficient to raise the water high enough for all demands will be extremely great and the annual expense considerable, and it would therefore be very desirable to ascertain whether an abundant source might not be discovered at a yet greater distance from the city, than the places hitherto mentioned. The supply from Spot Pond, which is about 140 feet above tide-water, will probably not exceed 1,600,000 gallons daily—and objections exist against the river water from Watertown on account of its probable impurity.

Shakspearean Memoranda. Soon after the Puritans had made a violent attack upon the stage, in the year 1563—there were twelve actors selected from the various companies then in existence who were styled her majesty's servants, of which number eight had the annual allowance of 3*l* 6*s* 8*d*. We have mentioned the well known fact that boys or young men performed all female parts, and that women did not appear until nearly the period of the restoration, when the first woman whose name is now unknown, was introduced to the public in the character of Desdemona. The prologue and epilogue on the occasion, were written by Thomas Jordan, an actor of the Red Ball Theatre. He performed the part of Lepics, in the tragedy of Messalania, by Nat Richards; and was the author of four comedies, besides the city pageants from the year 1671 to 1684. But it is stated that even after the Restoration, and female performances had become more frequent, Kynaston, who was very handsome, divided parts with the ladies, and was thought a superior performer in many characters.

The receipts at the Blackfriars or Globe Theatres on any one day was considered to be large, when it reached twenty pounds. Mr Malone gives an account of the contents of some ancient manuscrips—volumes of accounts discovered at Dulwich College, which illustrates the value of theatrical affairs from the year 1600, to 1683. There is an inventory of the dresses and stage properties of the Lord Admiral's company, and among them are mentioned an orange tawney satin doublet, *laid thick with gold lace*, with numerous other suits. Another part of the inventory states the value of a doublet of white satin laid thick with gold lace, and a pair of "rowne pandes" hose of cloth of silver, at £7. Kings, says Skottowe, figured in crowns, and globes and sceptres graced their hands. Green in his 'Groat's worth of Wit,' introduces a player, who boasts that his *share* in the stage properties would not be sold for £300.

At the termination of the play, it was customary for the actors to kneel on the stage and pray for their patrons; and in the public theatres for the King and Queen.

The audience in the old theatres, before the performances commenced, and in the intervals between the acts amused themselves in reading, playing at cards, drinking and smoking tobacco. Refreshments were supplied by attendants who cried their articles with much vociferation and noise. In the year 1633, women smoked tobacco as well as men in the theatres.

The superior classes of the spectators, were frequently allowed to sit upon the stage. "Here," says an old writer, "the fastidious critic was usually to be met with, the wit ambitious of distinction, and the gallant studious of the display of his apparel or his person.—Either seated or else reclining on the rushes upon the floor, they regaled themselves with the pipes and tobacco which their attending pages furnished. The felicity of their situations excited envy, or their affectation and impertinence disgust, among the less polished part of the audience, who frequently vented their spleen in hissing, hooting and throwing diet at the intruders on the stage; it was the cue of the gallants to display their high breeding by an entire disregard of the proceedings of the ill-mannered rabble."

Though there were no newspapers in Shakspeare's time, yet the booksellers or managers manufactured bills, which they prefixed to the plays, or were published separately and were pasted on posts around London as in more modern times. It was the very acme of gentility for the company to be rowed across the river by a pair of oars—whilst it was absolutely necessary to avoid a sculler as ignoble and plebeian.—Some went to the Theatre in coaches and some on horseback.

The prices of admission into the boxes or butt rooms was generally a shilling. In the Scornful Lady, printed in 1616, one and sixpenny places are mentioned. From the prologue to the "Queen of Arragon," acted in May 1640 as much as two shillings was paid and in "Wit without money," played before 1580, notice is taken of half crown boxes. The galleries and pit were sixpence but in the inferior playhouses they were only a penny or two pence a seat.

On the first day of a new play, the prices were raised sometimes to double and even to treble the usual sums. This was also the case on the author's night's or in the representation of expensive plays. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, plays were performed in the public theatres on Sundays (out of the hours of prayer) as well as on other days. This practice was prohibited by the magistrates but it probably did not continue long; for the Queen when she visited Oxford in 1592 did not hesitate to be present at an exhibition on Sunday night. Performances commenced about this period at one o'clock in the afternoon, and were sometimes concluded in two hours As late as 1607 they commenced at three o'clock; in 1626 they were an hour later. One piece only was acted on the same day.

When an author sold his piece to the proprietors of a theatre, it could not be performed by any other company; authors according to Oldys, had originally their benefits on the first day of his new piece; afterwards the second day appears to have been given to him—and about the year 1612, it was the general but not invariable custom to appropriate the third night for his compensation. The printed play was sold for six-pence, and the usual present from a patron for a dedication of a piece was forty shillings. Every play was required to be licensed by the master of the Revels before it could be performed. The custom of damning a play on the first representation is at least as ancient as the time of Shakspeare.

BURNS'S ANNIVERSARY.

A respectable number of emigrants from the "Land o' cakes," and other admirers of the poet, sat down to a supper at the Waverly House, Brighton, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns.

Mr Thomas Leighton acted as President, assisted by Mr Race, as Vice. The perfect harmony and good feeling which predominated, were in keeping with the spirit of a bard, whose cheerful temperament shines in his poetry.

"Contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair,
Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow and care,
I gie them a skelp, as they're creepin alang
Wi' a cog o' guid swats, and an old Scottish sang.
* * * * *
A towmond o' trouble, should that be my fa'
A night of guid fellowship sowther's it a'."

The hall was ornamented with a beautiful transparency of Tarn's celebrated Statues from Tam O'Shanter. The supper was "got up" in first rate style, and reflects great credit on the worthy host of the Waverly, Mr James McDonald. After the toasts were drank appropriate to the occasion, a number of original songs were sung, one of which only we can insert today.

WREATHE FOR THE BARD.

Tune—*Hail to the Chief.*

Wreathe for the Bard whose high genius unfolded
The glories of song in the strains of his lyre,
Long will the fair forms of beauty he moulded
Illume and enliven, exalt and inspire.
Long will his matchless rhyme,
Live midst the wreck of time,
Still shall his memory flourish and bloom;
His name ne'er can perish
His worth we will cherish
As long as the verdure waves over his tomb.

Hail to the minstrel, whose wild harp enchanted
The grave and the gay—the peasant and peer;
Long shall his sweet notes by beauty be chanted,
Long his bold numbers by freemen held dear.
Scotia will guard his fame,
England will own his claim,
Columbia welcomes his birth day's returns
And charm'd ears will listen,
While bright eyes shall glisten,
In regions remote at the pathos of *Burns*.

Long shall his lays to his Jean and his Mary,
Emotions of love in each gentle breast raise,
His humorous ditties of Warlock or Fairy,
And keen flashing satire will aye merit praise.
But peerless, I'm thinking,
In songs about drinking,
In moments like these his genius will shine,
Then fill high your glasses
To Rob and the lasses,
To Burns and the lasses a bumper of Wine.

A new license bill, has been reported in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the object of which as far as we are able to perceive does not very materially alter the law as now established; except that it authorises wine, beer, ale, cider and other fermented liquors to be sold without charge for the license. At present the law permits persons to sell spirits over ten gallons without license—by the bill no persons can be permitted to sell less than 28 gallons without license—thus re-enacting the provisions of the old license laws.

Mr. and Miss Kemble, at the Tremont Theatre, have been performing in a succession of plays some of which they have not appeared in before, in this city—among which are Tobin's Honey Moon and the Jane Shore of Rowe. Miss Kemble has been laboring under a severe cold and cough which have injured her powers, disarmed criticism of its arrows—and excited sympathy with the feelings of one whose voice and general performance her sickness has so seriously impaired. Mr Kemble continues to perform in his tasteful and gentlemanly way, without exciting astonishment at any thing, and yet occasionally awakening admiration, by his good readings and correct pronunciation.

High, Low, Jack and the Game. We have seen this extravaganza burletta, and it realized our expectations, for the simple reason that we did not expect to see wonders or impossibilities. It will hardly, however, *take* much as its merit rests solely on the application of technical terms, its language being mostly from the vocabulary of the card-table; consequently much of the wit of the piece is not fully appreciated, as many who witness the representation are not conversant with the terms which give point to the dialogue. The whole affair is one of cards; the scenery an universal field of tan spots, and the actors representatives of the different cards in the pack. The face cards are dressed in character, and the minor ones are designated by wearing a sort of white apron on which is dotted the number of spots and the color of the suit to which they belong.

The plot is this—Spades being trumps, and the King (Comer) having taken prisoner the Queen of Hearts (Miss Fisher) makes love to her, but his overtures are received with disdain; as he is about to resort to force by trumping the trick, he is interrupted by the entrance of the Queen of Spades (Mrs Campbell) and a family quarrel is the consequence. In the mean time the King of Clubs (Johnson) an old beau to the Queen of Hearts, hearing of her troubles determines to win her heart, rescue and wear her. He seeks out her prison and a great deal of burlesque love is made between them by singing through the prison grates; at length she yields and he having joined his forces with those of the Hearts an assault is made upon Spades and the royal family are taken prisoners. A terrific combat then ensues, with wooden swords, between the King of Clubs and Knave of Hearts (Andrews) who dispute possession of the Queen. The King of Clubs conquers and while his adversary is at his feet, exclaims "I'm high, game," and "I low, Jack," says the Knave. The Queen of Hearts then comes forward and requests to see the hands of those who have joined in the play—hopes their *honors* are not divided, for not even the Pope can save her, unless those who have left their *counters*, will make her a *stop*. The curtain then falls. The following is one the Choruses.

Air—*Hark, follow hark!* (Frieschutz.)

Away, his away to the table's green cover;
Ourself will be poney and make up the peak;
The hands shall play points and when land games are over,
There's *fish* in the *pool* and we'll *turn up* a *Jack*.
Let Jew money lenders play "Beggar my neighbor,"
Let merchants play "Commerce," and soldiers "Piquet;"
At vain "speculation" philosophers labor,
We're for "Whist"—and a crown on the rubber we'll bet.

Chorus—Then cards follow suit, follow suit! &c.

Happy retort. Two friends, who happened to be *Judges* of different courts and are quite opposed to calling each other by their titles as unnecessarily ceremonious, meeting one day in the street—*Judge* F. said to the other, good morning, *Judge* S., who immediately replied in the proverb, "*Judge* not that you be not *Judged*."

N. E. Magazine,—*Saturday.* For evidence see advertisement. This work has some of the finest engraved embellishments to works whose chief merit is placed on "splendid" typographical execution and pictorial embellishments. It is made up of original matter, and has therefore a title to patronage infinitely better than the compilations of *selected* matter which are thrust forward as the "*cheapest* periodicals of the day."

Taste. In a late number of a daily paper we find one article headed "Melancholy," one "Horrible," one "Distressing," two or three "Accidents," "Thievery," "Crimes," &c. an assorted lot, besides some dozen or fifteen horribles without a caption. Very amusing, and instructive withal.

A Signature. A correspondent of the Mechanic's Banner, (Baltimore), signs himself "*Vertigo*." We recommend to the editor to prescribe for him a dose of Houck's Panacea.

We do not recollect a more remarkable instance of the preservation of life, from apparently inevitable destruction at sea, than is recorded in the paragraph below from an English paper.

Remarkable Preservation.—The Emma, of Harwich, George Cant, master, on her voyage to Gottenburg, fell in, off the Dogger Bank, with a large Finland vessel, laden with timber for London, bottom upwards, upon which was a man, who had just made his way through the bottom of the vessel. It appears that the vessel upset in a gale, and seven of the crew were drowned; four others, in the cabin, were driven through a small hatchway in the floor. Here without food, and in darkness, they remained for four days and nights. Providentially they found a spike nail and ballast stone; they sharpened the nail, and began to pick away the planks and timber of the vessel's bottom over head, and succeeded in making an outlet through a timber 14 inches, and the plank 3 1-2 inches thick, when with a stick and a slip torn from a shirt, they made their signal of distress. At length the opening was made large enough to admit of the whole of their number getting through, which they had not long effected before they were all so fortunately rescued by the Emma.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Late from Spain. Accounts from Madrid to the 6th December have been received by the way of Havana at New York. They are nearly three weeks later than our last former advices, and are of a favorable tenor as respects the cause of the Queen. The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following extracts from the Havana papers of January 16th.

Official communication received at the office of the Minister of War.

Madrid, Nov. 25—According to what I had the honor to make known to your Excellency at Loprin in my letter of the 10th, I have to inform you that the troops under my command continued to advance towards Vittoria on the morning of the 20th. On arriving at the foot of the Mount Pennascrado, the posts of the enemy that covered this position and the village of the same name, were reinstated. The position that commanded the road was defended by 1500 rebels. The reiterated and constant efforts of our avant-guards at length succeeded in obtaining the possession. A great number of guns, a quantity of baggage, and 150 prisoners were taken.

The enemy after this signal defeat were pursued towards the neck of Vittoria, where some of them succeeded in making their own retreat, and took possession of some points very difficult of access.

The road to Vittoria has been perfectly free; our troops having again taken up their line of march, entered it on the 20th at 10 o'clock in the evening.

A deputation from the province of Alava has visited us, and the president manifested in the name of the illustrious body of which he was the organ, the satisfaction he would experience in facilitating our operations, and the feelings of gratitude which the people of Vittoria felt, for the exertions of her Majesty to restore harmony to the country. This expression of sentiment on his part confirms me in the opinion that the Queen's orders will be received by acclamation.

As soon as the Queen's commands shall be obeyed, and Vittoria shall have surrendered—the consequence of which will be the surrender of Bilboa likewise—I am inclined to believe that the rebellion will be extinguished in the whole province, in a very short space of time. PEDRO SARSFIELD.

At Seville and Badagas, the Te Deum was sung for the extinction of the cholera.

Madrid, Nov. 29. The following despatch was forwarded by General Sarsfield, from Bilboa, on the 25th Nov. to the goverment at Madrid.

On the march which I have just made from Vittoria to this place, nothing new has occurred. The enemy has not held his ground at any of the points which it occupied on the road from Durango, and the 3 battalions of rebel troops called Bilboans, which, with the revolutionary Junta of Vittoria were quartered in this town, evacuated it on the night of the 24th the former taking the road leading to Orduna, and the latter going towards Villarcayo and the places in that vicinity.

Accompanying this despatch is a copy of the Amnesty which I have offered to those misguided Biscayans who still have arms in their hands, and hope it will perduce the same favorable result which I announced to your Excellency as having taken place on the publication of my former decree of Amnesty at Vittoria in favor of the Alavese, and that with the approaching termination of the rebellion in these two provinces a total end will be put to that of Guipuzcoa and Navarre to which object I shall direct my efforts as soon as the authorities of this place are re-established and a corps organized, composed of faithful and decided patriots, the formation of which is already begun, under the direction of the Corregidor President of the deputation of Biscay.

According to information which I have received from General Castagnon at St. Sebastian, it appears that the faction of Tolosa is completely broken up, the greater part of those who composed it having returned to their homes, where they have delivered up their arms to the respective authorities.

The excellent spirit of the troops under my command continues unabated, and that of the inhabitants of this town is equally satisfactory. Every thing in short, announces the speedy pacification of this Province, and consequently the triumph of our sacred cause in the other insurgent districts.

H. Q. in Batavia, Nov. 25. Pedro Sarsfield.

To the Secretary of State and of War.

Madrid, Nov 29.—The Captain General of Aragon, under date of 26th inst, gives notice that he has captured the Ex-Brigadier Tena, together with his second D. Roque Leon, and five other individuals of his faction, who have expiated their crimes with their lives, except Tena, who has been sent to Sarragossa, that greater publicity may attend the condign punishment he is to suffer, and that it may serve as a warning to the incautious.

Madrid, Nov 27.—Don Miguel made every effort to prevent Don Carlos from embarking for the Papal States. He desired to have him acknowledged as King of Spain. The Queen Regent judging from this the disposition of Don Miguel to create fresh disturbances in Spain, has ordered all intercourse with him to be stopped.

The Queen in concert with the English Government, has taken the resolution to put an end as far as it is in her power to the civil war in Portugal and to interfere between the belligerent parties to conciliate their interest, and maintain the peace of Europe.

Miss Mason, a cousin of Fanny Kemble, has made her appearance before a London audience, as Julia, in the Hunchback. Mr and Mrs Hodges, (the latter formerly an actress at Covent Garden) are on their way to America.

Cobbett says, the Corn Laws must not be repealed, until the malt, house, windows, and other taxes are first removed: for the farmer and manufacturer are mutually dependent upon each other for the consumption of their respective products, and must be relieved of the odious system of taxation on other objects which oblige them to demand enhanced prices. For example, a quarter of malt costs 72 shilling sterling, of which 46 go to the tax! The fiscal sub satraps of the Exchequer swallow up immense sums; one quarter part for instance, of the entire malt tax, which is 13 millions sterling, and so of other taxes.

There are sixty-one packs of fox hounds in England and seven in Scotland.

When the public bodies at London paid their court to the Prince of Orange, on his arrival in the ever-memorable 1688, Sergeant Maynard, a man near ninety years of age, headed the deputation of lawyers.—William, remarking his great age, expressed a supposition that he must have outlived all the men of law of his time. "Why," said Maynard, with wit admirably suited to the crisis, "I was like to have outlived the law itself, if your Royal Highness had not come over to save its life."

Lander's Expedition. Accounts have been received by the way of Barbadoes, from the African expedition under Lander. The vessel left Fernando Po on the 28th Oct. His health was much improved and the objects of his expedition promised to be successful.

Martinique. A servile insurrection is said to have taken place in this island. Sixty negroes have been killed, with arms in their hands, and 180 taken prisoners.

DOMESTIC.

Municipal. An order passed providing two stands for the sale of wood and bark brought into the city from the country—one on Merrimac street, the other in Tremont street, beginning at the gate of the Granary burying ground.

An order passed prohibiting the owners and drivers of stage coaches, and other public carriages, running at stated times between this city and any town within ten miles thereof from standing with their carriages in any street, lane or square within the city, longer than five minutes, at any one time.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard University met yesterday, in the Senate Chamber, and the debate on the Report, which has occupied their attention during the two former meetings, was continued until a late hour. It was then voted to adjourn, to meet again on Thursday next.

The American Annual Register. A new volume of this useful work has just appeared, embracing the history of public events for the year 1831-32, or the fifty-seventh year of American Independence. The objects of the work are to give a view of the History, Politics and Literature of the year, with Biographical notices of eminent persons, whose decease is recorded within the year. The first and most important portion of the work embraces a sketch of the political history of the United States containing a view of the Administration of the Government in its internal policy and foreign relations and a notice of the prominent events of the year. Among the most important of these events recorded in the volume are the progress of the Cholera in both Continents, the proceedings of the advocates of Nullification in South Carolina, with the President's Proclamation and the measures of the Government, the measures for a disposition of the public lands, and proceedings relative to the Bank of the United States. This last mentioned topic will be found to possess particular interest at the present time. The History of Continental Europe contains a brief view of affairs in France—Belgium—Greece—Poland—Portugal, &c. &c. and that of Great Britain gives the History of the passage of the Reform Bill, and other measures of the same Parliament.

A portion of the volume is devoted to the affairs of the States and to local events, and other portions to statistical tables, public documents, domestic and foreign, the public acts of the 1st session of the 23d Congress, to important legal divisions, and to biographical notices. The laborious task of presenting this mass of facts appears to have been executed with fairness and ability and the volume will be found to be one of great convenience and utility, to all those who wish to understand the history of the country or to be possessed of the means of learning it.—Daily *Advertiser*.

The Washington papers inform us that in consequence of the resolution of the Legislature of Maryland, calling upon the General Government for military aid to quell the riots among the workmen on the Canal, near Williamsport, orders have been promptly issued to march two companies of artillery from fort Washington and McHenry, with instructions to the commanding officer to proceed to Williamsport, there to aid the State authorities in the support of the laws, and the preservation of the public works.

A company from fort McHenry left on Thursday last week, by the Ohio rail road for Williamsport.

Another Riot. The Lancaster Examiner mentions that a serious disturbance has been created by some of the workmen employed on the Gap section of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road. The object was to obtain higher wages, and to prevent others from work until this was accomplished. It is stated that a troop of horse, at Lancaster, had received notice to hold themselves in readiness to repair to the spot and quell the riot, should the more pacific means resorted to, fail.

There have been no American *dollars* coined since 1798.

In one of the principal streets in Reading, appears the following notice:—"Tabel bear, sould hear."

It is stated in a southern paper that about five hundred artillerists, of the United States' Army, under the command of Major Heilman, passed through Milledgville, on the 24th of December. A part of them, we are informed, are destined for Fort Mitchell, a part for Mobile, and a part for the Choctaw country.

The steam-boat Assiniboin belonging to the American Fur Company, is now waiting at New-Orleans for goods from New York, which she is to carry *four thousand miles* from New Orleans to the Yellowstone River, which is a branch of the Missouri, and twenty-five hundred miles above St Louis. This is undoubtedly the longest river navigation in the world.—*Journ of Com.*

Governor Duval of Florida, estimates the annual value of property wrecked on the Florida coast at $500,000—and one year it amounted to $700,000.

Delaware Breakwater. In a statement of the condition of the Delaware Breakwater, General Gratiup pronounces the experiment fairly made and successful. The work already affords a good harbor for vessels engaged in transporting the materials for its construction, as well as for such vessels engaged in commerce as have found occasion to take shelter in time of storm.

The whole length of the Breakwater according to the plan is thirty-six hundred feet, and the deposite of stone already extends 2760 feet, in the following proportion; about one thousand feet are elevated five feet above the plane of high water, nine hundred and fifty feet are nearly level with high water—and nearly seven hundred and fifty feet are elevated fifteen feet above the sea bottom.

The whole length of the Ice Breaker is to be 1200 feet, and the deposite of stone extends 1400 feet; of which nearly a thousand are above high water mark, three hundred feet nearly up to that level, and the remainder about fourteen feet above the bottom.

The quantity of stone deposited during the last season was 154,450 tons, and as much more could have been deposited, with but little increase of contingent expenses, if the means had been provided to pay for it.

If adequate appropriations are made, the work can be completed in 1835.

The estimate, by General Bernard, of the cost to complete the whole work was $2,216,950;—of this sum $1,160,000 has been appropriated leaving a balance of $1,056,950.

Mr Flint, late editor of the Knickerbocker, in consequence of the state of his health, which obliges him to pass the present winter in a milder climate, has withdrawn from the charge of that Magazine.

The march of Catgut. The British public "pay the fiddler," pretty handsomely. Paganini has realized upwards of one hundred thousand dollars by his performance during the recent campaign through the British empire.

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, Florida, Jan 6th—"The U. S. ship St Louis has been just outside the Bar for several days, and unable to get over, owing to a strong head wind; she will probably come in to-morrow. There has never been so much ice in this country before, and the weather continues cold for the climate."

A Burning Disgrace. In the Albany Evening Journal, of Friday, we find the following:

Hanging in Effigy. The quiet city of Utica has recently been much excited by excesses committed by the opponents of "Anti-Slavery," and "Temperance," who assembled, to the number of two hundred, erected a gallows upon which they burnt two gentlemen in effigy, and then proceeded in procession, blowing horns, and rolling a burning tar-barrel through Genesee street. The festivities closed with a bon fire, the fuel for which consisted of "Temperance Reform" papers. The mob formed a ring around the fire and celebrated a dance upon the funeral pile of Anti-Slavery and Temperance. The "actors in the scene" were not in the slightest degree embarrassed by the interference of the city authorities.

[Extract of a letter, dated ——, Ala Jan 11, 1834.]

"The times are out of joint, and things are going to sixes and sevens, every where I believe. The embarrassements of the commercial cities will spread and extend to the interior, and although we at this distance are not at this moment sensibly distressed in money matters, yet it is evident to my mind that the price of the present crops will suffer an immense

premium before they are ultimately disposed of, owing in part to the uncertainty of Banking operations, and the feverish state of the money market. The currency is already deranged, and no man can calculate what exchange on eastern cities will go to.—*N. Y. Jour of Com.*

A letter from the commanding officer of the U. S. sch Dolphin, states—"We have only six persons on board who draw their allowance of grog, and that is a reduction well to be known, for when I took command there were 78 on board, all drawing liquor."

Picture of a Play-house. The Drama is a noble institution if well conducted; but play-houses have now-a-days become the lounges of the idle and profligate—persons who pay their money solely for the purpose of meeting boon companions or frolicking away the night hours. It matters not who or what is the great attraction, fun and frolic is the order of the night and every body appears to be more desirous of being seen than seeing. Under such circumstances, we would candidly ask, can the performers do justice to their parts? Vainly do they attempt to breathe out the language of the inspired poet—the cry of "boots" or "turn him out"—and the low slang of illiterate and tasteless droppers-in, are sure to gain more applause than all the efforts of the actor. If the Drama is to be exalted, it must be supported in a becoming manner—all noble sentiments expressed by the players should be applauded, and all low, trifling ribaldry and profane language should be rewarded with a hearty hiss. Let the audience guard the dignity of the drama, and it will repay them ten-fold; but let them encourage the vulgarisms of the performer, and they wink at an insult, which for their own sakes they should unanimously resent. If an actor can "gag" himself into popularity, he is sure to make use of the expedient, for it is much easier to talk nonsense on the stage than follow the author; besides local jokes are frequently very effective and win applause where they deserve censure. We do not presume to dictate to an audience, or to establish a code of laws for its government, yet we must say that some audiences that we wot of are too indulgent by far, and allow themselves to be humbugged into a belief that Mr So-and-so is a good actor because he bellows lustily or makes an extemporaneous pun, or says something of a local bearing.—*Balt Visiter.*

"I say, Snooks—what are you running after?"
"Why, my dear sir, I have been vainly pursuing the *ghost* of a *dollar* these three hours."
"Fudge! here's the *substance*—I'll lend it you."
"Thank you—I presume it will be quite *immaterial* when I return it?"—*Baltimore Visiter.*

The following *expressive* lines were chalked on the door of an empty store,—"Shut up on account of the removal of the *deposites*."—*Ibid.*

Anecdote. A man and his wife disagreeing about the name of a plant, one calling it *ladies' delight*, and the other *bachelor's buttons*, a third person was appealed to, to decide the dispute, who pronounced a verdict as follows:—"You are both right, and yet you both are wrong, for every fool knows that *Bachelors' buttons* are *Ladies' Delight* all the world over.

The tailors of Hanau, in Germany, among other *measures* of reform which they have *cut out* for their employers, propose to have an extra dinner upon *goose* and *cabbage* every Sunday, besides *turn-ups* (turnips) and *collar flowers* (cauliflowers. We should not call this *war-fare peace*(piece) meals. However, the *breaches* between them and their masters are now so *widened*, that we doubt if they are ever *repaired*; but the subject is becoming *thread bare*, so it would be *sheer* nonsense to say any thing more, as we are not disposed to *sow* the seeds of dis-*cord*.—*Star.*

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, Feb 4. On motion of Mr Everett, ordered, that the Committee on the Library be directed to consider and report what disposition ought to be made of the Geological Specimens intended for the use of the State, which accompanied the Report of Professor Hitchcock. [In the House read and concurred.]

Brig Gen John S Tyler was chosen Major General of the First, and Brig Gen Erasmus Holbrook, Major General of the Second Division of the Militia, in concurrence with the House.

Wednesday, Feb 5. On motion of Mr Wells, the resolves relative to the removal of the Bank Deposites were taken up. Mr Wells submitted an amendment thereto, which was ordered to be printed, and the resolves were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Thursday, Feb 6. On motion of Mr Mixter, the vote whereby the Senate concurred, on the 1st inst in the adoption of an order in relation to a Congress of Nations, was reconsidered, and said order was *non-concurred.*

On motion of Mr Everett, the Resolves in relation to the removal of the deposites from the U. S. Bank, were taken up for consideration—the amendment yesterday offered by Mr Wells was withdrawn, and the resolves read a second time; but before any question was taken thereon, they were laid on the table.

Friday, Feb 7. The nine first of the Resolves reported by Mr Everett, on the currency, were after discussion adopted with amendments in the ninth. Pending a debate on amendment proposed by Mr Wells they were laid on the table.

IN THE HOUSE.

Tuesday, Feb 4. On motion of Mr Fuller of Cambridge,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for some judicial inquiry and decision thereon, before any person, alleged to be insane, shall be committed to a Lunatic Asylum, or otherwise deprived of his liberty, intending thereby more effectually to prevent any unjust or unnecessary imprisonment, detention or restraint, of any person so confined or restrained.

Mr Cushing, of Dorchester, moved a reconsideration of the vote, whereby the House refused a third reading to the bill concerning the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and on his motion, the said bill was laid on the table.

The Bill to exempt minors from poll taxation was read a second time, and refused a third reading.

The Report, declaring that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of amending the Constitution, was accepted.

Wednesday, Feb 5. On motion of Mr Wheelock of Warwick,

Ordered, That the Committee on Roads and Bridges inquire into the expediency of providing by law that towns shall not be held liable for any damage which may be sustained, or accidents which may happen, in consequence of the passing over their roads or bridges, of loads, the weight whereof shall exceed — hundreds.

On motion of Mr Richardson of Boston,

Ordered, that the Committee appointed to examine into the transactions of the Banks, consider the expediency of suspending, until the next session of the Legislature, that part of 25th section of the act regulating Banks and Banking, which prohibits Banks from issuing their promissory notes on time and interest. Sent up for concurrence.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Government was taken up, and discussed, and the further consideration thereof assigned for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr Cushing of Dorcheter, the motion made yesterday by him, for a reconsideration of the vote whereby the House refused a third reading to the bill concerning the election of Representatives in Congress, was taken up. The said vote was reconsidered—and the question recurring on ordering the bill to a third reading, Mr Hubbard of Boston, moved an amendment thereto, which was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb 6. On motion of Mr H. Williams of Taunton, it was

Ordered, That a committee, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed to consider the expediency of instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of this Commonwealth, in Congress, to use their endeavors to sustain a petition there pending, for an appropriation of money for the removal of the obstructions to the free navigation of Taunton River. [Messrs H Williams, Ide of Attleborough, and Adams of Natick, were appointed on the part of the House, and Messrs Brownwell and Joy, on the part of the Senate.]

The Speaker presented an application of Peter O. Thatcher, Judge of the Municipal Court in Boston, to be relieved from certain duties in relation to commitments to the State Lunatic Hospital, and to the State Prison for a second and third offence. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Government was taken up, and after considerable debate, on motion of Mr Russell of Kingsten, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Friday, Feb 7. The farther consideration of a Bill on the election of Representatives to Congress was, after an animated debate, postponed on motion of Mr Dwight of Stockbridge, to 11 o'clock of Tuesday next.

Committee on Judiciary were ordered to consider

expediency of law to authorise any Minister of the Gospel duly authorised to preach, to solemnize Marriages within the County where he resides; also expediency of providing by law "that any person shall have a right to vote in any legal meeting of Parish or Religious Society, if he shall have paid taxes for support of public worship in one of two years next preceding said meeting."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan 31. Mr Poindexter submitted a series of resolutions—which were ordered to be printed—referring the resolutions of the New York Legislature on the removal of the deposites, to the committee on finance—instructing said committee to inquire into the present condition of the currency of the United States, and the effects of said removal of the deposites on the same—into the facts and circumstances which are alleged to have rendered said removal of the deposites necessary, and also into the legal and constitutional power of the President to direct and control the Secretary of the Treasury, in the performance of special duties confided to that officer by law, as connected with the power of appointment and removal of the heads of the several Departments of the Government. That the said committee be further instructed to inquire into the causes which have produced the present distress and embarrassments of the mercantile community, the proper remedy, &c—and that the committee be authorised to send for persons and papers. Mr Webster called up the resolutions of the Legislature of New York approving the removal of the deposites, and occupied the floor a considerable time. He was followed by Mr Wright in a few remarks. The special order of the day was then announced, being Mr Clay's resolutions upon the Removal of the Deposites. Mr Grundy resumed and concluded his remarks. Mr Wilkins obtained the floor but yielded it to Mr Frelinghuysen, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The order of the day was declared to be Mr Chilton's resolution on the pension laws, with Mr Bouldin's amendment. Mr Hubbard addressed the House, and Mr Pope of Ky had the floor when this debate was adjourned according to the rules of the House. Mr Speight moved that his resolution should be made the order of the day; and that it should be considered by a Committee of the Whole House, which was agreed to—after a debate, the Committee rose, and reported their concurrence to the House. The House went into Committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions for the year 1834, and reported the same without amendment. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned over to Monday.

☞ The late Subscribers to "The Times," in Lowell, who have not become subscribers to the New England Galaxy, will be waited upon, during the week, by an agent for this establishment, who will take the names of such of them as wish to receive the Galaxy.

Mail subscribers for the Times, who do not wish for the Galaxy, will please return this number directed to the "N. E. Galaxy, Boston, Mass." with the name of the individual who returns it, written upon the paper.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Maepha Delano to Susan English—Emanuel Jackson to Caroline Critchett—John W. Cheever to Sarah S Currier of Ashby.

In Charlestown, Calvin Simonds, Jr. to Mary Ann Walker—Joseph S. Bidrim of N. York, to Jane A. Keefe.

In Lowell, Oliver H. Smith of South Berwick Me to Catharine S Robinson—Russell Hurd of Chester, Vt. to Mrs Susan Sleeper

In Stow; Silas Dudley to Mrs Charlotte Pratt.

In Shrewsbury, Levi Woods to Angelina A. Smith

In Taunton, Wm Gilmore to Betsey E. Webb.

In Deerfield, N. H. Capt Benj Pierce, 64, to Miss Sarah Batchelder, 43.

In Nashua, Onesimus Hadley to Mrs Lucy Lawrence.

In Providence, Asa B. Cook to Susan Braynard.

In New York Samuel V. French to Mary Conkling.

DEATHS.

In this city of consumption, Mrs Charlotte Hine, 40

In Charlestown, Lucy, wife of David Fordick, 42.

In Billerica, Joseph Tyler, Esq. 85.

In Lynn, Paulina, wife of John Merritt, 22—Ruth, wife of Harris Chadwell.

In Salem, widow Sarah Benjamin, 65—Ezekiel Wardwell, formerly of Nelson N. H. 29—Charles Williamson 47—Capt Samuel Page 59—Mrs Mary Hickey, 73.

In Methuen, Hezekiah Shattuck, formerly of Boston, 69.

In Grafton, Nathan Sears, formerly of Norwich, Con. 63—Mrs Sarah Brigham, 90.

In Framingham, Mrs Susan Fabre, formerly of this city, 75.

In Wrentham, Mrs Mary Greene, formerly of Boston, 78.

In Lexington Almira, wife of Zadock Harrington, and daughter of Dr Joseph Fiske, 26.

In Wilmington, Samuel Eames Esq. 06.

In Carlisle, widow Susanuah Parlin, 79.

In Walpole Peter Smith, 68—Margaret L. Coolidge 23.

In Great Barrington, Niles Bartholomew, Deputy Sheriff, 52—Seth Phillips a revolutionary soldier, 76.

In Fitzwilliam, Vt. Dea. John Fassett, 94. In his 90th year, he read the Bible through in three months without the aid of glasses.

In Weathersfield, widow Mary Weber, 62.

In Broonlyn, Con. Wm Hibbard, suicide by hanging.

In Montpelier, Anna, wife of Lemuel McKnight, 57.

In Weld, Me. Joseph Baker, 91.

In Foster, R. I. Hon Robert Hopkins, one of the associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

In New York Frances, relict of the late Nathaniel Parker, Esq. of Boston, 48.

In Granville Co. N. C John Lemay, a soldier of the revolution, 75—Mrs Constantia Clarke, 100—Benj Hope, a soldier of the revolution.

In Cumberland Co, John Elwell, Esq. and Captain Nathan King, soldiers of the revolution.

New German Music.

JOHN ASHTON has just received a lot of new German Music, consisting of Waltzes, Marches, &c together with pieces from all the most celebrated Operas.

Also, all the new and fashionable Songs and Pieces, for sale at 197 Washington street. 1m feb 8

PENDLETON

HAS removed from Graphic court to the new Store, No 208, Washington street, where he will keep for sale, in addition to his stock of Prints, Music, &c. a general assortment of Jewelry, perfumery, Combs, Hair Work, and other articles in the Fancy Good line.

CARDS, in all their varieties, engraved and printed; many specimens of style may be seen by applying as above.

The Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographic Establishment is in the rear of the store, entrance by the passage way, No 204, Washington street feb 8

Marble and Fancy Colored Papers, Enamelled Colored Cards.

CARTER, HENDEE & CO. have constantly for sale, from the Manufactory of S. C. & E. Mann.) Marble Papers, Medium Nos 1, 2 and 3; Foolscap No 1 and 3; Double Crown; Medium Spanish Shaded, No 1, &c. &c.

Colored Papers, Medium No 1 and 2 assorted, comprising Orange, Yellow, Straw, Buff, Blue, Pink, &c.

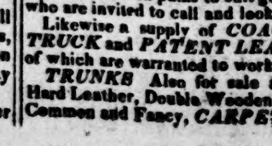
Enamelled Cards, a complete assortment of sizes, from the smallest Visiting to the largest Merchants', warranted equal in quality and finish to any in the market for copperplate and letter-press printing.

Colored Cards, a large variety of all sizes and colors.

Also, a new style of Spanish Shaded Marble Paper, denominated "Crimpled Patterns," a superior and beautiful article.

Orders from the trade are solicited. feb 8

Harness Manufactory.



T. KELLOG, would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from Union, to 56 Hanover street.

He purposes, now, to manufacture, through the season,

COACH, CHAISE, AND OTHER HARNESSES

COLLARS. For sale a lot of prime Stage Collars, made with much pains to suit gentlemen in the Stage line, who are invited to call and look at them.

Likewise a supply of *COACH, CHAISE, TEAM, TRUCK* and *PATENT LEATHER COLLARS*, all of which are warranted to work well.

TRUNKS Also for sale an assortment of Double Hard Leather, Double Wooden Iron Bound, Boot Top, Common and Fancy, *CARPET BAGS*, &c. feb 8

Chocolate and Cocoa.

50 BOXES Welsh's No 1 CHOCOLATE.
40 do do Maricabo do, very superior
3[illegible] do do Spiced do do
20 do do prepared COCOA.

DANA, EVANS & DANA,
feb 8 44 and 46 Broad street.

CARPETS.

THE extensive stock of CARPETINGS at No 46 Washington street, (over the Linen Store of Mr S. Jacobs, Jr, and between the Post Office and Cornhill) is now selling off at reduced prices, to close the concern. Such portion of the stock as may remain unsold at the last of February, will be shipped to a southern market.—Purchasers will find at this store the largest assortment of Brussels Carpeting in this city. feb 8

Sheet Zinc and Zinc Nails.

THE subscribers offer for sale Sheet Zinc, the quality of which will be warranted as good as any that can be purchased in this market. It possesses many advantages over most other substances for covering roofs, capping windows, &c being far more durable than wood, decidedly cheaper than any other metal, and of much less weight per given surface than slates, and requires only to be better known to be brought into general use.

The Zinc Nails of the style of those we now offer, may be fairly considered a new article, and will, it is thought by good judges, entirely supersede the use of iron for nailing clapboards and shingles where the latter continue to be used—the first cost of which is not more than iron, and are considered far more durable: for buildings which are intended to be painted white, they are much superior to iron, as the oxide or rust from iron soon mars the beauty of white paint—an objection which does not apply to Zinc Nails.

Wholesale dealers supplied on favorable terms.

feb 8 3mis HENRY N. HOOPER & CO
Copper Dealers and Founders.

Audubon's Birds of America.

THIS splendid Work of Art just opened for exhibition at the *NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM*, comprising between 4 and 500 specimen sizes of nature.

☞ Admittance to the whole 25 cents, without distinction of age. jan 18

Dentist.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he continues at 87, Washington street, Boston, (near the Post Office,) where he will be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with their patronage; and respectfully submits the following

TERMS.

For inserting an entire set of Teeth,		$30,00
" cleaning " " "		1,50 to 5,00
" inserting one Tooth		2,00
" " " "	the fang being prepared	1,50
" reinserting " "		1,00
" filling " "	with gold	1,00
" " " "	" silver	50
" extracting " "		50
" separating Teeth		50
" renewing ligatures		50

SAMUEL BAKER.

For sale, selected Tooth Powder and Tooth Brushes.
feb 1 3tis

90000 ft Cherry and Whitewood LUMBER.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a most extensive stock of Cherry Boards and Plank, prime quality and all dimensions; 10 M. feet prime Cherry Joists, 3½ inch square, sawed on purpose for stair newels. Also, Whitewood Boards, of the primest quality, some very wide and sound for coach pannels. Also, a lot of Whitewood Plank, which will be sold low. Also, Bass Boards and Plank. Most of the above Lumber is of the first quality, seasoned and under sheds, and will be sold on good terms for cash or credit, at yard, No 19 Essex street, Boston.

feb 1 1misq GEORGE FOLLING, Jr.

Musical Boxes.

JUST received, a superior lot in shell and painted tin cases, made in an improved style, playing the most favorite and popular airs, and of the best quality of finish, being made expresaly to the order of the subscriber.

feb 1 5tisq JOHN B. JONES,
121 Washington street.

New York Oysters.

JACOBS & HIGGINS, 114 Court street, near Bowdoin square, would inform their customers and the public that they have a large supply of Oysters, warranted as good as can be had in this city; those who wish to purchase for parties or families, will find it to their advantage to call on them: they will sell as low or lower than at any place in the city.

Oysters direct from the South for one dollar per bushel, opened.

N. B.—Oysters sent to any part of the city, free of expense. istf jan 11

To Tin Smiths.

WANTED [illegible] Boxes, a steady man to whom constant employment will be given. Apply at this office. feb 1

Cordage.

PATENT and common Cordage constantly on hand—gangs of Rigging, of a quality equal to any manufactured in this city or vicinity, supplied at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms, by JOHN W. CHICKERING, No 42 Long wharf. is5w jan 11

PRESTON'S INK,
FOR METALLIC AND QUILL PENS.

THIS INK is warranted to be of superior quality; it flows freely, is of a beautiful jet black, and does not mould; it is so prepared as to be free from all *acid* or *corrosive* qualities, and hence does not corrode the Metallic, nor soften the Quill Pens like inks containing such properties. It has been highly approved by many gentlemen in banks, public offices and counting rooms in this city. The public are invited to try it. For sale by the manufacturer, J. P. PRESTON, Chemist, Federal-street, and by most of the Stationers in Washington street. Liberal discounts to wholesale purchasers.

dec 21 9w

To Straw Bonnet Makers.

S. S. LYNDE, imports and manufactures Tuscan Straw in all its varieties—and offers for sale—4 cases Leghorn straw Braid—5 do Tuscan wove straw—2 do Edgings—2 do do Insertings—1 do do Imperial Cord—2 do do rawstraw, suitable for weaving.

S. S. L. will manufacture to order any pattern of Straw which can be produced. 1m jan 11.

Grapes and Raisins.

FOR SALE at No 100, Milk street,
100 pots of Grapes,
400 boxes Raisins,
100 casks Raisins,
30 half casks Raisins,
50 half boxes Raisins. B. HOMES.

Boston, Jan 25th, 1834. 4w

Tremont Hotel.---*Roxbury.*

IN order to keep pace with the march of improvement, the subscriber has leased the large and well situated house hereafter to be known as the

TREMONT HOTEL.

It is located on the new road to Roxbury, called the Tremont road, and is within a short distance, of the line of the Providence Rail Road. Its situation is pleasant, airy and commodious, combining all the advantages which are agreeable to the man of leisure, the traveller, or the man of business.

Its proximity to the city renders it easily accessible to Military and Fire Societies, Clubs and Parties, which will be accommodated on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the vicinity.

A long experience in the business has, he thinks rendered him competent to meet all reasonable expectations:—and if dilligence and enterprize can ensure success, there is no room to doubt he will receive a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM WISE.

Roxbury, Nov 2, 1833. 3m

FURS!---FURS!!
AMBROSE MORRELL, & A. MILLET, JR.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have *removed their Fur Manufactory*, from No 2, Union street, to *No 19, Washington street*, (near Market str't or Cornhill,) and they offer for sale at their Manufactory, in Lexington, or at No 19, Washington street, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' splendid Sea, Land, and Rock Otter, Fur Seal, Nutra, Muskrat, (old and new style) Leather, Hair Seal, and Cloth *CAPS*; Fur Gloves, Collars, Trimmings and Over Shoes; Ladies' Fur Vandykes, Boas, Muffs, &c. &c. All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold for cash or credit, as cheap as by any other manufacturer in this city or New York.

☞ All kinds of Furs Dressed, Colored and Manufactured at short notice. Highest price paid for all kinds of Undressed Fur Skins.

ABRAHAM MILLET, Jr, informs his friends and the public, that he has, in addition to the above articles, for sale at the same store, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' high and low priced Fashionable *FUR HATS*, at wholesale or retail. He respectfully requests his friends and the public to call on him before purchasing.

WANTED in the above Store, an intelligent *BOY*, whose parents reside in the city. 3m nov 16

NATHAN W. LOW,
Pemberton Hill' opposite the head of Hanover street, next door to S. S. Lynde,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has just received 500 pair of Gentlemen's and Ladies lined and bound *INDIA RUBBER SHOES*, of superior quality to any in the city, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, as cheap as can be found at any other establishment in the city. Friends and patrons are respectfully invited to call before purchasing. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. India Rubber Shoes repaired at his store.
dec 14

Selling off at Cost.

SETH SUMNER, (successor to J. K. Maine,) 85 Hanover, corner of Centre street, being desirous of reducing his *STOCK of DRY GOODS*, will offer the same at *Cost*. The above stock consists in part of the following.

6-4 French Merinos	at 1	50
6-4 super do do	" 1	62 1-2
6-4 English do	"	62 1-2
6-4 super do do	"	75
3-5 do do do	"	25
Col'd Poult de Soie Silks	"	62 1-2
Super do do do	"	75
Fig'd, watered and plain Gro de Nap	"	50
Super Linen Cambric Hdkfs,	"	37 1-2
English Ginghams	"	8
4-4 Scotch do	"	17
Black Worsted Hose	"	25

Together with a great variety of other Goods, equally as cheap as the above. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. 4w jan 18

South Boston Brewery.

THE *BOSTON BEER COMPANY* beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they manufacture at their Brewery, *Pale Ale, Strong and Table Beer*. Orders left at their Brewery, or their Store, No 6, Lindal street, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,
dec 28 3m Brewer and Superintendent.

Leeching and Cupping.

MR and MRS THAYER inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to apply Leeches at any part of the city, or at their establishment, No 38, Milk street.

Mr T. having received numerous calls for Cupping, is now prepared to answer all orders, and hopes by personal attention to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. A liberal discount will be made to those who are unable to pay the established price. tf jan 25

North Market Street Stock Manufactory and Clothing Store.

EPHRAIM ABBOTT, having purchased the Stock of Alfred A. Lane, No 46, North Market street, (first door from Merchants' row) gives notice that he will keep at the above named place, a good assortment of Stocks of good quality and fair prices, at wholesale and retail.

He will also keep a general assortment of ready made Clothing and Linen. Also, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Garments, of all kinds made to order, and warranted to fit.

☞ Old Stocks covered at short notice. tf jan 4

Copland's Medical Dictionary;

UPON the same plan of Cooper's Surgical Dictionary. It will be completed in five parts—price $1 each—which may be bound up in one volume or two, to suit the purchaser. Part I, is now published. Part II, is in the press.

Parts II, III, IV and V, will follow at regular intervals, with no interruption but such as may arise from irregularity in receiving the European copy. The remaining sheet of the Appendix will be given with Part II; and the Preface, with a Pathological Classification of Diseases, &c, forming a Key to the systematic study of Practical Medicine, as well as arranged contents of the work, will accompany the last Part. Double title pages will be given with Parts IV and V, so that the work may be bound in one or two volumes.

This work embraces, in a comparatively small space, a clear and practical account of the opinions and experience of the most distinguished writers, both general and monographical; and it presents to the young physician a light that will guide him through the labyrinths of the most complicated diseases; and to the more advanced practitioner, a brief view of the most improved methods of medical treatment and the best pathology of the present day.

An Appendix is added to the work, which contains more than a thousand Formulæ, selected from standard Pharmacopœias, and from the notes of eminent writers and living practitioners. These Formulæ are selected with great judgment, and arranged in alphabetical order.

Republished in the same type and form as the English edition, and at the low price of $1 a Part. The whole will be completed in five parts, the first of which is now published; and the rest will appear in the order announced.

The publishers in announcing their plan, have already received very satisfactory testimonials to its merit, from gentlemen whose opinions will be considered a safe guide to such as have not had an opportunity to examine the work for themselves, viz: Drs John C. Warren, George Hayward, Rufus Wyman, W. Channing, John Ware, George M'Clennen, Cyrus Perkins, Thomas T. Hewson, Joseph Parrish, David Hossack, &c. &c.

☞ This valuable work will be given complete in five parts, at $1 each part, of 300 closely printed, and handsome pages,—being the cheapest medical work ever printed in the United States.

The work will be sent by mail to subscribers in any part of the country. The postage will be only 19 cents each part, if not exceeding 100 miles, and 32 cents only for the greatest distance. Published quarterly, and completed in one year from the delivery of the first number.

The subscription, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the first part. LILLY, WAIT & CO,
jan 25 121 Washington street, Boston

Chased Gold Rings.

THE subscriber has just finished a large assortment of Solid Gold Chased Rings, some of them weighing a guinea each. They are made out of the best of stock, and can be relied upon.

Also, some heavy plain Gold Crosses; Silver do; with a capital assortment of other kinds of Jewelry, and all very cheap.

N. B. Silver Medals constantly on hand—Jewelry repaired, and cash for old gold and silver. J. G. L. LIBBY, Harvard Place—opposite the Old South—second door on the right up the Court. jan 25

Leather, Book Binder's Skins, &c

1500 SIDES prime slaughter Upper Leather, hemlock and oak tanned; 300 slaughter Calf Skins; cases hemlock and tanned Sheep Skin Grains, for Book-binders; do Sheep Skin Fleshes, for do and Card Manufacturers; 300 doz imitation Buck Skin Mitts, with a full assortment of Cap Vizors, for sale by LUKE BALDWIN, No 8, Merchants' Row.

jan 25 3t

Exercises in Arithmetic,

WITH particular reference to those rules, an acquaintance of which is indipensable in common business, for the use of Schools, accompanied by a Key for the use of the Teacher, by Francis J. Grund, author of 'Elements in Chemistry,' 'Popular Lessons in Astronomy,' 'Excercises in Algebra,' &c.

These exercises and examples in Arithmetic, have been prepared by the author for the double purpose of saving much time and trouble to the instructor, and to enable young pupils to acquire that facility and quickness in solving arithmetical questions, which shall fit them either for the counting room or any other practical business of life. Special attention therefore has been paid to the rules of Simple and Compound Interest, Barter, Loss and Gain, Simple and Compound Fellowship, Exchange, Practice, &c; and no example will be found in the book which is not in itself practical, or may at least be applied to some business transaction. It must not be considered as competitor with the many good treatises on arithmetic, already before the public, it is intended merely as a companion to them, to enable pupils to practice on the rules they may have learned, and to enlarge on some of them for the special purpose of qualifying them for mercantile transactions.

Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers, Boston. jan 18

New State Register,

FOR sale by JAMES LORING, No 132 Washington street, price $1 00 bound, 75 cts stitched.—The Massachusetts Register, United States Calander, and City Register, for 1834, containing the present state legislature, lawyers, ministers, physicians, postmasters, militia, colleges—societies, missionary, charitable and literary—banks and insurance companies, new manufactories, masonic and anti-masonic societies, population of each town in the state, and other valuable matter.

As above, Malcolm on the Christian's Rule of Marriage.
jan 25 1m

Great Bargains in Dry Goods.

COVELL & RAY, have established themselves at No 48, Hanover street, where they offer to the public a large and extensive assortment of English, French and American Dry Goods, consisting of the following, viz:

1 case of Gro de Nap Silks, of the following colors, viz: brown, green, claret, claret brown, purple, myrtle green, jaquelin, pearl, dove, slate; 10 ps blue and black. Also, a few pieces black Gro de Swiss; 20 ps fine Bishop Lawn; 39 ps White Cambric Muslin and White Cambric; 1 case splendid London Prints; a few ps French do; 40 doz elegant Sewing Silk Shawls; 40 do Muslin do; do do, new and splendid petterns; 10 doz Red Thibet Handkerchiefs. Also, Broadcloths, blue, black, brown, mixed, olive and green, Cassimeres; drab, mixed, black and brown; 1 bale of Flannels, of all colors; 1 case of Bombazetts, at 12 1-2 cents per yard; Brown Linen Table Cloths; also, col'd do, red and green; 20 doz white Cotton Hose; 20 do plain and ribb'd col'd do; 1 case white Irish Linens; 1 do brown do; 20 ps German Silk Handkerchiefs; 1 case low priced patches. Also, a great variety of Threads, Sewing Silks, Hosiery, &c; 1 bale Amoskeag Tickings; 1 do Pennyrow do, at 1s pr yard; also as large an assortment of Domestic Goods as can be found in this city; a few bales of Pelisse Wadding and Batting.

The above will be sold at great bargains. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

CHARLES COVELL,
jan 11 6t BARTON W. RAY.

Coal Stoves.

THE subscribers, agents for Messrs Nott & Co, of New York, have just received and offer for sale, a good assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves, which are considered superior to any other Stove ever yet offered to the public, for burning the Hard Coals. Purchasers are requested to call and examine, as they will also find a good assortment of James's Cooking, Franklin, Six Plate and Box Stoves, which are offered for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO,
oct 5 15, Union street.

Dry Goods at Retail.

THE subscriber, wishing to reduce his present Stock of *DRY GOODS*, offers the following articles at reduced prices, viz:

Broadcloths,	Worsted Hose
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Satinetts	Lineas,
6-4 French Merinos,	Col'd Cambrics,
6-4 English "	White "
3-3 " "	Copperplate
English Calicoes,	Patches,
American "	Plaid Table Covers,
Red Flannels,	Bro Lin " "
White "	Flag Silk Hdk's,
Green "	Blk " "
Camblets	Col'd Gro de Nap Silk,
Plaids,	Blk " " "
Ticking,	English Thread,
Cotton Flannel,	Spool Cotton,
Tickings,	Bleached Sheeting,
Green Barage,	Brown "
White Serge	Bleached Shirting,
Blankets,	Brown "

CHARLES ADAMS,
nov 23 tf No 115, Hanover street.

Optical Instruments.

D. B. WIDDIFIELD, No 139, Washington, 2d door from School street, offers for sale the following articles in his line of business, viz. Celestial and Terrestrial Telescopes pocket do; Day or Night Glasses; simple and compound Microscopes; single, double and triple Megaliscopes; Linen Provers; concave, convex, cylindrical and multiplying Mirrors; Lenses; Prisms; Multiplying Glasses; Optic Glasses, and Prints for do; Barometers; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Opera Glasses; Magic Lanterns, with diagrams for illustrating astronomy, botany, entomology, conchology, national costume, &c. &c.; Spectacles, in gold, silver, shell, blue and polished steel frames, in the greatest variety of patterns with glasses and pebbles adapted to every eye with in the reach of optical assistance.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Optical Instruments.

Also may be found at the same store, a great variety of Watches, Clocks, Silver Spoons, Watch Trimmings, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, repaired and warranted by CURRIER & TROTT.
n 30 3m

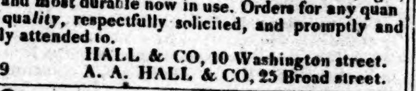
Glass Door Plates, Door Knobs,
BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the New England Glass Company—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors. Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 140 Washington street, Boston. tf dec 28

Satin Beaver Hats.

THE subscribers are largely engaged in the manufacture of this beautiful and fashionable Hat, which is acknowledged by all as the most beautiful, light, cheap, and most durable now in use. Orders for any quantity or quality, respectfully solicited, and promptly and faithfully attended to.

HALL & CO, 10 Washington street.
oct 19 A. A. HALL & CO, 25 Broad street.



Silver Pencil Cases.

A QUANTITY of Addison and Co's Ever Pointed Silver Pencil Cases, for sale at a reduced price by the dozen or single at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. dec 28

A Card.

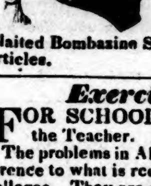
THE subscribers would respectfully give notice to their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring business, and having purchased the stock and stand of W. W. Motley, No 13 Court street, offer for sale at the lowest cash prices a general assortment of Broadcloths Cassimeres, and Vestings, together with every other articles usually found in such an establishment.

H. C. LINCOLN.
SETH E. CLAPP.

W. W. Motley having disposed of his stock and stand to Messrs Lincoln and Clapp, would respectfully recommend them to his friends and the public as being worthy of their confidence and patronage. eptf nov 9

A Card.

SETH E. CLAPP would inform his friends and the public, that having formed a connexion with Mr H. C. Lincoln, he has removed from North Square, and under the firm of LINCOLN & CLAPP, purchased the stock and stand of W. W, Motley, No 13 Court street, where he will be happy to wait upon his former customers. tf nov 9



NEW FASHIONS

KIMBALL, 12, Washington street, is in constant receipt of all new styles of STOCKS, which are made from English and French patterns, sent out expressly for him.—Winter fashions expected soon. On hand, an assortment of Velvet and Plaited Bombazine Stocks, very warm and serviceable articles. oct 26

Exercises in Algebra,

FOR SCHOOLS; with a Key, for the use of the Teacher. By Francis J. Grund.

The problems in Algebra are selected in particular reference to what is required for admission into American colleges. They are arranged in such a manner that very little aid is required from the instructer; the most difficult steps being explained in the book. There is certainly no treatise on Algebra, in any language extant, which contains sufficient problems or exercises for the learner, the only means by which he may be expected to fit himself for the study of those branches which involve more difficulties—and perhaps the only way by which he can become accustomed to apply his knowledge of mathematics to practical purposes. Just published by CARTER, HENDEE & CO. School Book Publishers. dec 28

Satin Beaver Hat Manufactory.

HIBBARD & MACNAIR, would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced manufacturing this beautiful article in the Chambers over Hall & Co's, 10, Washington street.—They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ All Orders punctually attended to. 3m dec 7

French Cartons.

ONE case of French Cartons, of good quality, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street.
dec 28

The Real English

WASH-LEATHER SOCKS, a sure cure for chilblains—for sale at No 4 Congress street.

T. H. FOSTER, Successor to
dec 21 3m J. S. SHUTE.

Prime Family Butter.

3000 LBS. for sale by GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos 51 and 53, Broad-street.
dec 28 tf

Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

Fashionable Ready Made CLOTHING.

THE largest assortment and variety may be found at No 3, Congress square, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO. oct 26

Bakers' Butter.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 kegs Bakers' Butter, at Cellar No 1, Faneuil Market.
dec 7 12t

Gold and Silver Leaf.

RED, Green, Crimson, Scarlet Yellow, White, Gold and Silver Bronze. Also, a superior article of French Imitation Gold Leaf, which is highly approved of by all that have used it.

The above, together with a large assortment of Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, is offered for sale at low prices, by S. ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4, North Market and Clinton streets. tf jan 11

Sweet Potatoes.

FOR sale by TAYLOR & GOVE, 100 barrels Sweet Potatoes, in prime order, at Cellar, No 1 Faneuil Market. 12t dec 7

Bargains.

PURCHASERS of DRY GOODS are invited to call at No 201, Washington street, where may be found the most extensive assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods in the city, at prices which cannot fail to suit, as the subscribers are determined to sell their Goods as cheap as those who are "Selling off at Cost."

jan 25 6w J. & C. DANIELL.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of COCHRAN, MORSE & CO was dissolved 1st inst, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by A. F. Cochran and J. Breck, who are duly authorized to adjust the same.

A. F. COCHRAN,
R. M. MORSE,
JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, January 2d, 1834.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of A. F. COCHRAN & CO and will continue the business of the late firm of Cochran, Morse & Co at their Store, No 9, South Market street.

A. F. COCHRAN,
JOSEPH BRECK.

Boston, January 2d, 1834. jan 4

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.
Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

From Benjamin Silliman, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Yale College.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I return you my thanks for the bottles of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash which I have received, and which I cannot doubt will prove beneficial, as the ingredients named by you, and confirmed by Mr. Hayes, are all salutary in regard to the object in view.

I will use the preparation at your request, and should I see any cause to dissent, I will write to you on the subject.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Conn. March 23, 1832.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

From A. Rea, M. D.

Portland, Me. Nov. 7, 1831.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—I received a bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash from you, for which I am much obliged to you. I believe it to be a valuable article. I have used it with very happy effect for cleansing the teeth and hardening the gums. Yours, &c.

A. REA.

From Sylvanus Plympton, M. D.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen, I have frequently administered your Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash in various affections of the mouth and throat; such as Aptha, attendant on Scarlatina and Cholera Infantum, Plyalism, (mercurial sore mouth,) &c. and relief has been immediate and permanent. In a neuralgic affection of the face and head, (tic doloreux) arising from a depraved state of the gums and defective teeth, which had resisted many powerful approved medicines, this Wash acted like a charm. I hesitate not to give it my entire approbation for the purposes for which it was made, and consider it one of the most safe, pleasant and effectual articles of the kind ever offered to the public.

I am yours, &c. S. PLYMPTON.

Cambridge, Dec. 9, 1831.

From Mr. A. A. Hayes, Operative Chemist and Superintendent of the Roxbury Chemical Works.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Gentlemen: Having examined the bottle of Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you gave me, and become acquainted with its composition, it affords me pleasure to express my belief that it well deserves the high reputation it has acquired. It does not contain any substance in solution or suspension, which can either chemically or mechanically injure the teeth, and observation and experience confirm the opinion, that its effects on the mouth are salutary and very agreeable.

With respect, A. A. HAYES.

Roxbury Larboratory, Feb. 8, 1832.

From J. V. C. Smith, M. D. Quarantine Physician for the Port of Boston, (late professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Berkshire Medical Institution.)

Messrs. Lowe & Reed—Although I have neglected to give your Tooth Wash a thorough personal trial, gentlemen of the profession assure me that it has answered their highest expectations. The medicinal articles which enter into its composition induce me to believe that its application to the ulcerated and otherwise diseased surfaces of the mouth and throat, will be appropriate, efficacious and satisfactory. Respectfully yours,

J. V. C. SMITH.

March 20, 1832.

☞ Recommendations from Drs. Shurtleff, Flint and others, may be examined on the wrapper of each bottle.

*** There are perhaps twenty imitations of this Tooth Wash, which wholly or partially assume the above name; none of which have any connexion with the genuine. The wrapper to each bottle is signed in the hand writing of LOWE & REED, inventors and sole proprietors. For sale by the Druggists generally. Price 50 cents.

nov 24 e3wly.

Jaundice, Indigestion and Liver COMPLAINT

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dispepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heartburn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medicine, and dieting exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased; and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspeptia, to make trial of the above medicine

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.

nov 10 1y

Swaim's Panacea.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for *Scrofula*, or *King's Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Ulcers* of the *Larynx*, Diseases of an *Ulcerous* character, long standing *Rheumatic Affections, White Swellings*, and Diseases of the *Bones, Syphilis*, Disorders of the *Blood*, and Diseases produced by an *Excessive Use of Mercury*. It has also been found useful as a Spring Medicine, purifying and invigorating the System.

The operation of the Panacea is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and conclusive argument in its favor, it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr, No 1, Union street.

sept 21

For Sale at this Office,

A FONT of *SMALL PICA*, in good order, with the cases containing the same.

Publishers in want of the above type, will find it to their advantage to call, as it will be sold at a great bargain.

Also—A large size *INKING TABLE*, well made, and in good order, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. dec 28

Life Preservers.

AN additional lot of American Wash Leather *UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, an excellent article and highly recommended by Physicians for consumptive and rheumatic persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c.

For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street.
nov 23 tf

MISCELLANIES.

THE SNOW.

The fair, the light, the sparkling snow,
By gentle breeze or whirlwind driven,
Thou seek'st the changeful world below,
And wend'st thy way from heaven :—
O! thou may'st shame the purest heart,
For Purity itself thou art!

The virgin snow—the chaste, the free,
The myriad-winged—the stainless white!
The mountain's brow is wreathed with thee,
As with a wreath of light;
And garments of the vestal bride,
Are very darkness by thy side.

For thou dost clothe our parent Earth
With matchless robes, and bid'st her throw
Ten thousand radiant sunbeams forth—
Bright as the gems that glow
Above the purple throne of Night—
When thou hast kissed the morning light.

Thine icicles in radiance bright,
In hollow caves and ancient halls,
Are hung like chrystal lamps of light,
That gladden festivals;
Thy floor of frost-work thou hast spread,
Clear as the oceans coral bed.

The avalanche in thunders dread,
The might of man indignant scorns;
The wild volcanic furnace red
Above thee ever burns;
And o'er the vast Siberian wild,
Thou sleepest still a new born child.

Thou art too pure for subject earth
And thou hast made thy loved abode,—
In giant regions of the North,
Where foot hath never trod;
There thou hast pitch'd thy thousand tents,
And reared thy deathless monuments—

Where thou ne'er feel'st the bosom throb—
The heart give forth the crimson flood—
And where thine ever-spotless robe,
May not be stained with blood,
Nor Death's high feast, nor scattered arms
Bedim the lustre of thy charms.

Emblem of God! effulgent snow!
The beautiful, unspotted vast—
Unto the fair green earth below
Thou comest on the blast;
O! thou may'st shame the purest heart—
For purity itself thou art!

STUPENDOUS HAND MACHINES. The introduction of power factories in the bobbinnet trade can scarcely be considered as yet complete; but at present the hand-worker competes successfully with the power machine. The article he produces is confessedly not inferior, and the chief advantage enjoyed by the owner of the power machine is that he works it with no labor but that of superintendence. Juvenile labor is not yet extensively introduced, as the complexity of the machinery is such that even a boy of 14 or 15 cannot in general be intrusted with the management of it, unless overlooked by a more experienced workman. The labor of working the hand machines must be very severe and as fresh experiments seem to be constantly making on the degree of toil which the human frame is capable of sustaining, some of the recently constructed machines are such as none but the most athletic can manage. In 1829 the widest machine known was a 12 quarter, that is capable of making a piece of not three yards wide. Since that time they have progressively enlarged, and I saw one man at work on a stupendous machine, 20 quarters, or five yards wide. When it is remembered that, independently of the enormous toil of working this frame, in which both hands and feet are actively employed, the workman, who sits in the middle of the frame, has to watch every thread in a course of net extending on each side of him to the distance of seven feet and a half, some idea of the degree of proficiency may be formed which is attained to. As yet there are only two machines of this width in the trade, and the opinion seems to be that they have now attained their maximum.

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths, in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable Baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloroux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 25

Patent for the United States.

MOTT's Patent Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These Baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals, under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloroux, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

Those spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medica—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound or cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to Dr MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets. tf jan 25

The Ladies' Medical Oracle,

Or Mrs MOTT'S Advice to Young Females, Wives, and Mothers.

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the *Female Frame*; together with an explanation of her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the cure of diseases, and the patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gift, and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports, 'a weak invention of the enemy.'

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them.

ECCLESIASTICUS, xxxiii. 3

Printed and Published for the Authoress, and to be had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston.

Delivered on the first of February next to subscribers.
jan 25 tf

Iron Casting.

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston,) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 96 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. jan 25

Quarterly Review, No 99.

JUST Published by LILLY WAIT & CO. No 121, Washington street.

Art. I.—1. Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev William Whewell. 2. On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical condition of Man, principally with reference to the supply of his wants, and the exercise of his Intellectual Faculties. By John Kidd, M.D. 3. The Hand, its mechanism and endowments, as evincing design. By Sir Charles Bell. 4. Of the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the adaptation of external nature to the moral and intellectual constitution of Man. By the Rev Thomas Chalmers.

II.—The Infirmities of Genius illustrated by referring the anomalies of the literary character to the habits and constitutional peculiarities of Men of Genius. By R. R. Madden, Esq. author of 'Travels in Turkey.'

III.—Lives of the most eminent British Painters, Sculptors and Architects. By Allan Cunningham.

IV.—Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Honorable Henry Pelham—collected from the family papers and other authentic documents. By Wm Coxe, M.A.

V.—Narrative of Voyages to explore the shores of Africa, Arabia, and Madagascar; performed in his Majesty's ships Leven and Barracouta, under the direction of Capt W. F. W. Owen, R.N.

VI.—Great Britain in 1833. By Baron d'Haussez, Ex-Minister of Marine under King Charles, X.

VII.—Grimm's Deutche Grammatik.

VIII.—The Duchess of Berri in La Vendee; comprising a narrative of her adventures, with her private papers and secret correspondence. By General Dermoncourt, who arrested her Royal Highness at Nantes.

IX.—Bergami et la Reine d'Angleterre, en cinq actes. Par MM. Fontan, Dupeuty, et Maurice Alboy.

X.—The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament. feb 1

J. B. SCHOENER,

MINIATURE PAINTER, No 30, Joy's Building. 1m jan 18

Consumption! Consumption!!

COMMUNICATION. DR B. MESTHE'S *ANTI-CONSUMPTION SPECIFIC SYRUP*, approved of by the officers of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and the only Medicine ever discovered, approved of and recommended by the most eminent Physicians, both in France and the United States, for the cure and prevention of those dreadful internal diseases where the lungs and chest are supposed to be affected. It is also most useful in cases of cough, cold, asthma, hooping cough, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, &c. It relieves the disease soon, obtains an effectual cure, and at the same time strengthens the whole system.

N. B. Certificates from private patients and from eminent Physicians in New York, which accompany each bottle, are the following:

Daniel L. M. Peixotto, M. D. President of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

Francis W. Walsh, M. D. Secretary of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

Charles Cleeve, M. D. Treasurer of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York.

☞ The *Anti-Consumption Specific Syrup* is to be sold in Boston only at F. LECOMPTE's, Confectioner, Nos 10 and 11 Tremont House. 1m feb 1

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Directors of the Cattle Fair Hotel have the pleasure of announcing to the public that they have selected a gentleman to conduct their House, (Mr Z. B. PORTER) who in their opinion, is well qualified;—possessing a proper sense of morality, with obliging and active habits, which fits him in a peculiar manner to conduct an establishment built by the patriotic contribution of gentlemen whose only object was to establish good accommodations for the great public to transact their business in, and as a pleasant resort for innocent amusement. With these impressions, the Directors recommend him to the public patronage, with a determination to render the establishment what the public convenience requires.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES HEARD, Clerk
Brighton, Feb 1, 1834. tf

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel.

THE Subscriber has taken a lease of the BRIGHTON CATTLE FAIR HOTEL, and has conditioned in his lease from the Directors, approved at a meeting of the Corporation, to use his best exertions to keep an orderly, well provided, and well attended House of Entertainment for Public Accommodation. He feels no disposition to interfere with the rights of any man or body of men associated for the purpose of drawing custom from this Establishment, built, as he is informed, for the purpose of accommodating the public, particularly the Drovers and Dealers at this market, (who have frequented it for many years past. But he will pledge himself to the former customers, to the present customers, and to all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, to endeavor so far as in his power to deserve it, by constant and unremitted attention on his part, the only means he has to obtain and secure it. Those persons throughout the Commonwealth, and in the neighboring and other States in the Union, and all whose business leads them to Brighton, are requested to make favorable notice of this advertisement, and oblige their obedient servant, Z. B. PORTER.

☞ Gentlemen and parties from the city will also find good accommodations, and every thing usually found in an establishment of the kind.

Brighton Cattle Fair Hotel, Feb 1, 1834. tf

A Card

W. W. MOTLEY takes this opportunity to inform his customers he has taken the store under the Mechanics' Reading Room, Wilson's lane, three doors from State Street. His friends who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured of having every order executed in the most faithful manner, as he intends to give his whole attention to a regular Custom Business. He will keep a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, with every other article usually found at such establishments.

N. B.—W. W. would take this method to request all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is desirous of having all accounts unsettled paid without delay. Also requests all those who have demands against him to present them for adjustment.

W. W. MOTLEY would refer his customers, and all others who are in want of Clothing, to the advertisement in this day's paper of the Stock of S. Bird's, now offered for sale. 5t jan 4

Boston Coffee House,

CORNER OF DEVONSHIRE AND MILK STS. BOSTON, (FORMERLY GALLAGHER'S.)

THE subscriber having taken the above mentioned establishment, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he will be prepared at all reasonable times to provide them every luxury the market affords, the produce of sea and land;—his Bar will be supplied with choice old Wines and Liquors. It being the intention of the subscriber that his establishment shall be inferior to none in the city, and to superintend, in person, every branch of his business, he hopes the public will afford him that patronage which has been bestowed on others. Parties, Clubs, Military and Fire Companies, &c. &c. will be furnished with retired rooms and Suppers at the shortest notice. Steaks, Chops, &c. will be served up at all hours of the day and evening. Soups ready every day from ten till two o'clock.

_ Families can be supplied with Hot Dinners, sent to any part of the city.

The establishment was opened on Wednesday last.
ALEXANDER McGREGOR.

N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. may 4

At Feather Store, No 27 Dock-Square, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russian do; Sicily and various kinds of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreans, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices, by CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec 21

Terms Cash.

JOHN G. WYMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, respectfully informs the customers of the late firm of WYMAN & FISHER, and the public generally that he continues the business at the *Old Stand*, No 8, Court street, and has made arrangements to do a CASH BUSINESS, by which he will be enabled to furnish garments at ten to fifteen per cent, less than prices usually charged. Gentlemen from the country, and others who purchase for cash, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing; they will at all times find a large assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*, suitable for the season, which will be made up to order in the most approved fashion. Also, on hand, a few *READY MADE GARMENTS*, which will be sold at great bargains.

Also, a large variety of New York and Philadelphia *STOCKS*, of the most approved and fashionable patterns. tf jan 18

Elegant rosewood Dressing Cases

GENTLEMEN'S Rosewood Dressing Cases, a superior article, and completely furnished. For sale at E. E. DYER'S, No 98 Washington street.
jan 18 tf

French Boarding House.

MR and MRS MORIN have the honor of informing such persons as are desirous of exercising the French Language, that their house is now open, and arrangements may be made for board, either by the week, day, or single meal, with or without lodgings. Dinner at 2 o'clock, precisely. Rear of Tudor's Buildings, in the Court opposite the New Court House now building, No 2.
dec 21 2m

DR. I. H. APPLETON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No 11 WINTER STREET, where he will be happy to wait on those who may desire his professional services.

☞ Particular attention given to making and inserting Teeth. 3m nov 30

Men's Large Rubbers.

OLD AND GOOD.

JUST received, a prime lot of Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes—imported in 1830. Those in want of a good Over Shoe will please call and examine. For sale very low by THOS C. WALES, 195 Washington street. tf jan 4

Potatoes.

200 BBLS New Brunswick POTATOES, of a superior quality, for sale by the subscriber at $2 per barrel, 83 Court street. J. W. WILSON.

☞ *CAUTION.* Potatoes are offered for sale in the streets, which are called "New Brunswick," but they are not of that growth and are of a very inferior quality. There are no genuine New Brunswick Potatoes for sale in this city except by J. W. Wilson, at his Seed and Fruit Store, as he can prove to the satisfaction of purchasers. No other person has imported any this season. jan 18

A Card.

HENRY DAVIS, at the Academy of Music, 23 and 29, Joy's Building, respectfully offers his services to the public, as a Tuner and Repairer of Piano Fortes.

Having been engaged for more than six years in the most extensive Piano Forte Manufactory in this city, and devoted much time and attention to the study of his profession, he trusts he shall give entire satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their patronage.

For the convenience of his friends at the south part of the city, a slate for orders will be kept at the store of Mr William Brown, corner of Eliot and Washington streets.

Old Piano Fortes entrusted to his care will be faithfully repaired and kept in good order.

We, the undersigned, certify that Mr Henry Davis has been in our employ for six years past, and that he is qualified to tune and repair Pianos.

Boston, Jan 13, 1834. *J. CHICKERING & CO.*
jan 18 tf

ANDRE & LOVELL,

Clothes Warehouse,

TUDOR'S BUILDING,

Third door from Court street, BOSTON.

dec 21 3m

Clothing Cheap.

R. C. KEMP, Tailor, No 14, Ann street, Boston, keeps constantly for sale, at very reduced prices, a general assortment of fashionable *READY MADE CLOTHING*, consisting of Top Coats, of every description, Surtouts, Goats Hair, Silk, Waterproof and Imitation Camblets; Cloaks; Dress Coats; Frock do; Pantaloons; Vests, Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket Hdkfs, Gloves, Suspender, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, and every other article usually found in similar establishments.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above Stock is all fresh and worthy the attention of purchasers.

N. B. All kinds of Clothes made to order at short notice and in the best manner. 12t dec 7

Sleighs! Sleighs! Sleighs!

75 SLEIGHS of various patterns and prices, now on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms by the subscriber, at the Carriage Depository, Carlestown square—also 50 Harnesses for sale as above. Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

jan 18 JAMES B. TAMPLIN.

Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 34, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

E. N. STRATTON & CO.

No 11, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE on hand a good assortment of Blank Books, in Russia Bindings, spring backs—which will be sold low. Also, Cap, Pot, and Letter Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, etc. 1m jan 4

Removal.

DR N. C. KEEP has removed from 286, Washington street, to No 1 Tremont Place, corner of Beacon street, where he continues to be exclusively devoted to Dental Surgery. 6t jan 18

Foreign Leeches.

MRS GEYER continues to attend to the application of *FOREIGN LEECHES*, either at her Room, 182 Tremont street, next door to the Savings Bank, or at the residence of the invalid. Orders left at her room, or at Mr Geyer's Apothecary Store, corner of Hanover and Salem streets, will receive prompt attention.

Mrs Geyer has liberty to refer to the following medical gentlemen—Drs Jackson, Warren, Bigelow, Dixwell, Hayward, Hale, Channing, Ware, Reynolds and Jeffries.

N. B. The poor will be supplied with Leeches at a reduced price. 3m jan 18

Opium, Raisins, Wine, &c.

FOR sale at No 8, Long wharf, by THOMAS N. FRENCH—

OPIUM—13 chests Turkey Opium, of superior quality, and in small packages,

RAISINS { 220 casks Malaga, blk mark, Houlin's brand, 70 do do blue do do do, 450 boxes do Bunch do do }

WINE—25 qr casks old Sherry Wine, superior quality,
WAX—12,000 lbs White Beeswax, in small packages,
HIDES—800 St Domingo Hides, of light weight,
GOAT SKINS—118 Goat Skins,
HORNS—360 Horns,
CIGARS—50,000 Cuba Cigars, of superior quality, entitled to debenture. jan 18

$10 Petersham Surtouts

FOR TEN DOLLARS, for sale by ANDRE & LOVELL, Tudor's Building, 3d door from Court street. tf jan 4

Laundress Cushions,

FOR keeping a record of articles sent to the Washerwomen, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. jan 18

Flute.

J. L. DOWNE, Professor and Teacher of the German Flute, respectfully informs his friends and pupils, that his residence is 15, Pinckney street,
nov 9

PATENT INDIA RUBBER Floating Mattresses.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for the sale of the PATENT INDIA RUBBER FLOATING MATTRESS. This newly invented Mattrees is cased with India Rubber Water Proof Cloth, and filled in part with Cork Shavings. It is soft elastic, and comfortable to sleep on, and does not imbibe or retain infection or dampness; and in addition to these qualities it may be used at sea, or in rivers, as

A LIFE PRESERVER,

being sufficiently buoyant to support two persons on the water, and it is calculated that six persons in the water would be kept from sinking by one of them.

Among other testimonials, the following from Commodore ELLIOTT is selected;—

Navy Yard, Boston,
Dec 5th, 1833.

SIR:—I have received your letter of this day's date. I agree with you in the opinion that it is now too late in the season to make further experiments with your Mattresses in the water.

Were it earlier it would give me great pleasure to witness more of them, but the health of the men under my command is too precious to be exposed unnecessarily.

I am satisfied from the experiments that I have witnessed, that your Cork Mattress, covered with India Rubber Cloth, will answer equally well for a bed or a life buoy.

As beds, they possess advantages over every other mattress; being impervious to the water they will always be dry; filled with cork they will always be light and buoyant, and will not generate or nourish disease.

As life buoys they will always be at hand, ready for every person's use on board ship, and will take up no more room than hair mattresses, for which they are substitutes

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obt serv't
J. D. ELLIOTT.

Mr Lemuel Blake, Boston.

☞ Orders promptly executed from every part of the United States. LEMUEL BLAKE,
No 70, Congress street, BOSTON
dec 21 2m

Printing and Standing Presses.

FOR SALE, at the Boston Type Foundry, No 39 Congress street, good second hand *PRINTING PRESSES*, of Tufts's, Wells's, Adams's, Smith's and Dow's manufacture, from demi to imperial, at prices from $150 to $225 each; and Ramage's, at from $30 to $75 each.

Also, one good second hand Standing Press, of Bartholomew's manufacture, with the extra power; one good common Screw Press, new, at $95; one do do at $110.

Orders, also, for Tufts's approved Hand Press, executed at the above Foundry, for whom the same are manufactured. JOHN. G. ROGERS,
dec 21 6w Agent for the Co.

Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do Fine for Smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by
NEVERS & FRENCH,
sept 28 65, Purchase street.

New Chemical Discovery.

LABARIQUES PASTE & LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING.

SIMPLE as the theory of Blacking making may appear to be, yet no inconsiderable difficulty exists in preparing a compound which shall at the same time obviate all the objections heretofore made to Blacking in the above forms, (particularly that of the paste) such as the formation of a dingy, gummy coating after repeated use, producing a dryness and hardness of the leather, causing it to crack, and being readily soiled by dampness or collission.

The above articles however, is confidently believed, possess none of these imperfections, but combine facility, smoothness and delicacy in polish (without a coating,) and not only a freedom from all injurious effects to the leather, but rather benefit and preserve it. Such are the unequivocal acknowledgements of those who have used them, and as the manufacturer has bestowed much pains to perfect these articles, it is highly gratifying to him that the favor with which they are received thus far, gives such good evidence of his success.

JOHN H. ROGERS, No 50, Court street, Boston, is the General Agent for the manufacturer, and will have a constant supply of the Liquid and Paste at wholesale and retail. 7w d7

Carter, Hendee & Co.—Boston,

HAVE recently published—Report on the Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and Zoology of Massachusetts, made and published by order of that State in 4 parts. Part 1. Economical Geology. 2. Topographical Geology. 3. Scientific Geology. 4. Catalogue of Animals and Plants. With a descriptive list of the specimens of Rocks and Minerals collected for the Government—illustrated by numerous wood cuts and an atlas of plates.—By Edward Hitchcock, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

The Life of Frederick Schiller, comprehending an examination of his Works; by Professor Follen, from the London edition.

Scenes of American Wealth and Industry in Produce, Manufactures, Trade, the Fisheries, &c &c. For the instruction and amusement of children and youth.

The Book of Commerce by Sea and Land; exhibiting its connexion with Agriculture, the Arts and Manufactures. To which are added a History, Commerce and a Chronological Table, illustrated by a map and numerous engravings.

Review, Historical and Political of the Revolution in France, and of the consequent events in Belgium, Poland, Great Britain and other parts of Europe. By Caleb Cushing, 2 vols. 3w jan 18

Partridge's Original Leather

PRESERVATIVE, or OIL BLACKING,

A PATENT Composition for cleaning, nourishing, preserving, and renewing the colour of Leather; rendering it soft, pliable, and elastic, and when completely filled, impenetrable by the wet.

This Composition is now acknowledged to be the best, the most convenient and cheapest article ever known for cleaning and preserving Chaise and Carriage-Tops, Thorough Braces and Harness. It preserves and nourishes the Leather, renders it soft and elastic, renews the colour and strength, and prevents it from drying and cracking.

☞ For Boots and Shoes, it is invaluable. When allowed to dry, it closes the pores of the leather, and renders them *impenetrable by the wet*, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

☞ For Factory Bands, it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

☞ It is also applicable to Engine Hose, Forge Bellows, Travelling Trunks, and to all leather exposed to the action of *heat, cold* or *wet*; and entirely supersedes the use of oil.

The above article is now too well known to require the publication of a long list of recommendations—but they are in the hands of the Agent, and a printed copy of many will attend each package.

Mr JOHN H. ROGERS, No 59, Court Street, Boston, is the General agent, and will be constantly supplied with the article at wholesale and retail. 7w d7

Notice.

JOHN O. SARGENT and THOMAS C. AMORY, Jr, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, have taken an Office at No 2, State street. jan 18

Marlborough Hotel.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has let his house, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H. to Mr Levi Shaw, and has taken the Marlborough Hotel in Boston, Ms, formerly kept by Mr James Barker. The house will be thoroughly cleaned, newly furnished in all the apartments which are necessary, and will be put in good order for the reception of company. Gentlemen with their wives and families can be accommodated.

dec 28 6w SAMUEL WYATT.

Wigs, Top Pieces, &c.

E. E. DYER, No 98 Washington street, has on hand a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Top pieces, &c. &c. which he offers at as low prices as articles of the same quality can be purchased for in the city.

☞ Gentlemen will find an advantage in calling as above, as he has an apartment expressly for cutting and fitting Wigs, and cutting and curling gentlemen's hair, which will be attended to by an experienced workman.
jan 4

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership formerly existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 8th inst, by mutual consent. ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN.
Boston, Oct 9, 1833. EPHRAIM W. BULL.

The business will be continued as usual by EPHRAIM W. BULL, at No 54, Cornhill, (late Market street.) Gold Leaf and Bronze, all shades; Silver Leaf and Bronze and Copper do do, warranted of superior quality, for sale as above, wholesale and retail. tf oct 26

Large Discounts for Cash.

THE subscribers believing the present system of credit injurious to both the buyer and seller, and wishing to change the same so far as practicable, have determined to commence a *Cash Business*, and will, after this date, discount from their former prices, 8 *per cent for cash*, thereby giving those who are in the habit of cashing their bills some *real* advantage, and also hold out to others an inducement to adopt the same course. It is a frequent complaint of those who settle their bills promptly, that they "pay for others' delinquencies." As this system will obviate all such causes of complaint, they trust it will meet the approbation of their customers, and all those who may hereafter become such.

GOODRICH & HUNTINGTON, Merchant Tailors,
dec 21 tf No 5 (Arcade) Joy's Buildings.

LINCOLN & CLAPP,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No 13 Court Street, Boston.

HAVE just opened a large and prime assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS—among which are the following, viz:—

BROADCLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

English, French, German and American, of the most fashionable shades of Brown—Green—Olive—Mulberry—Adelaide Russell Brown—Bottle, Polish, Invisible and Olive Green—Claret—rich shades dark and light Blue—Black—Drab—Stone do—Slate—Lavender—a great variety of Olive, Steel and Fancy Mixt, &c &c.

VESTINGS.

Cassimere of all colors—Plain and Figured Valencia—Toilenette—Black. Colored and Figured Silk—Florentine—Satin—Plain, Black, and rich Figured Velvet, &c &c.

GLOVES.

English and French—Beaver—Doe and Buckskin—Hoskin—Kid—White and Black Silk—Berlin—Linen—Cotton, &c &c.

HOSIERY.

Cotton—Linen—Black, White and Mixt Worsted Ribbed and Plain—Plain Ribbed Black, White and Speckled Silks, &c &c.

SUSPENDERS.

Worsted and Cotton Nett—White Deer Skin—Cotton Web—Gum Elastic—with straps, slides, springs and rollers, etc &c.

STOCKS.

A splendid assortment of all kinds—continually receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a full supply of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White, Red, Blue and Figured Pongee—Bandanas—Flagg Silk—Figured Sinchaws—Cotton and Linen Cambric, &c &c.

CRAVATS.

French and Italian Black Silk—do do, with Borders—Colored and Figured French and Italian Silk—Swiss—Cambric—Muslin, &c &c.

Also,—continually on hand, a large assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, according to the latest fashions—consisting of

Frock Coats	Dress Coats
Great Coats	Surtouts
Cloaks	Pantaloons
Vests	Knit Shirts and Draws
Flannel Shirts and Draws	Bosoms
Linen and Cotton Shirts	Cotton Shirts and Draws
Linen Collars	

Together with every other article usually found in such an establishment.

Those desirous of purchasing would find an advantage in calling and examining the above stock, as every thing will be sold at a very small advance upon the cost.

☞ Gentlemen who may wish to have their clothing made to order, may depend upon its being executed in a style not inferior to any other establishment in this city. All orders accurately executed with promptness and despatch. 6m nov 30

Feathers.

S. H. BRIGHAM, Pemberton Hill, opposite Hanover street, has for sale a large assortment of Ostrich, and other fashionable Feathers, suitable for the season. 1m jan 11

School Apparatus,

OF every description, manufactured and sold by *BROWN & PIERCE*, No 130, Washington St, comprising the

PHILOSOPHICAL SET: which embraces a set of Pneumatics, by which a large number of interesting experiments can be performed, price, $35, *Hydrostatics*, to illustrate the gravity of fluids, price, $10. *Mechanical Powers*, a beautiful set of apparatus, upon a new plan, price $12.

ASTRONOMICAL SET: containing an orrery turned by crank, showing the true relative motions of the Planets. The Satellites can be moved separately from their primaries. Price $10.

A SEASONS MACHINE: showing the causes of eclipses, the seasons, day and night, etc. A beautiful, new and useful article, price $6. *A Planisphere*, showing the positions of the stars at any given time, price $15.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS, for practical and experimental chemists. Price $25. Also Electrical Machines of various kinds and prices, from $12 and upwards.

Teachers, Schools and Academies, furnished with any variety upon reasonable terms.

☞ Orders solicited, and punctually answered.
tf j11

Balance Factory.

JOHN B. STODDARD at his MANUFACTORY, No 2 and 8, Faneuil Hall Building, has constantly on hand, for sale, a complete assortment of BALANCES and BEAMS for weighing Hay and other heavy articles, *WARRANTED* equal to any in the United States.—Orders promptly attended to.

N. B. Balances and Scale Beams repaired at short notice. tf nov 16

GEORGE E. BARTON.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

CLOTHING Warehouse, 51 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square, begs to inform the public that since his commencement in the above house, he has selected an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Camlets, Petershams, and all other goods suitable to his business and the season, of which choice articles of German, French, British, and American manufacture, he will warrant to make garments of the first style of fashion, workmanship and durability, for cash, at prices far below the extravagant prices generally aimed at.

G. E. B. solicits an inspection of his stock, by the public, who may thereby be satisfied of the authenticity of the above advertisement.

A good assortment of well made Garments constantly on hand, viz; Surtouts, Dress Coats, Cloaks; Wrappers, Pantaloons and Vests. GEORGE E. BARTON,
oct 26 3m 51 Brattle street.

Removal!

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE Proprietor of BELL'S INIMITABLE STANDARD PASTE BLACKING intimates to his numerous patrons that his WAREHONSE is at No 5, Faneuil Hall

This celebrated Blacking has for years stood the test of all climates, and by a uniform excellence in the composition thereof, has established for itself a just reputation. Shipping and Southern Merchants will receive a liberal credit or discount for cash. nov 16

Columbian Water Colors.

FOR Miniature and Landscape Painting; the manufacture of J. Boston, Chemist.

I am using Mr Boston's water colors, and think them fully equal to European. *John J. Audubon.*

On examining they appear equal to any manufactured in Europe. *John Trumbull, Pres Am Acad of Design.*

I do not hesitate to say that I have not met with their superior in any city in Europe. *S. F. B. Morse, Pres Nat Acad of Design.*

On a careful examination and comparison with imported colors, I find yours fully equal, and the carmine, lake and blue decidedly superior. *Thos S. Cummings, Treas Nat Acad Design.*

Far superior to any I have met with in this city, and intend in future to use no others. *W. Bennett.*

I find them as brilliant as the best English colors. *Chas Ingham.*

I pronounce them truly excellent, and superior to any I have ever used. *J. R. Smith, Prof Drawing, Painting, and Perspective.*

The carmine, examined by our first artists, is pronounced decidedly superior to any other.

On inspection, I recommend them to the public for general use. *A. C. Robertson.*

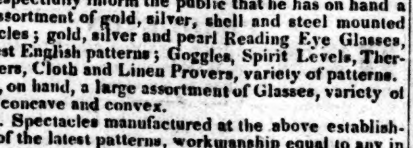
Having examined specimens of the lake and carmine, are of opinion, that for brilliancy and depth of color, they are decidedly superior to the imported. *Thos Sully, B. Otis, John Neagle, G. Perrico, Alex Rider.*

We recommend them to the public as equal to any we have ever seen, and the lake and carmine superior. *P. Holete, Chas Curtis, P. Tillyard, Geo Endicot, Samuel Smith, W. Allbright, Jas Pawley.*

I exposed them to the severer test of the sun for six weeks, and they stood as well as Newman's. *George Harvy.*

For sale, in large or small quantities, by LILLY, WAIT & CO, Agents for New England. jan 25

Sign of the



THOMAS R. CLARK, OPTICIAN, No 60 Court street, (under the New England Museum,) would most respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a good assortment of gold, silver, shell and steel mounted Spectacles; gold, silver and pearl Reading Eye Glasses, the latest English patterns; Goggles, Spirit Levels, Thermometers, Cloth and Linen Provers, variety of patterns.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Glasses, variety of colors, concave and convex.

N. B. Spectacles manufactured at the above establishment, of the latest patterns, workmanship equal to any in this country. Spectacles and Thermometers, repaired at short notice, lower than can be done elsewhere.
dec 7 6m

Rodgers's Imperial Stocks.

No 6, Joy' Building, up stairs, opposite the Post Office, Boston.

WILLIAM H. RODGERS most respectfully invites the attention of Merchant Tailors and the public generally, to his new invented Imperial Stocks for the Neck, which for ease and elegance very far surpass every thing of the kind hitherto manufactured in this vicinity. They are cut scientifically; the materials, and manner of making are quite different from those in common use, and they may be covered many times, and retain exactly the same shape as when first made. W. H. R. requests permission to enumerate the usual faults in the common Stocks, viz: 1st. the very inferior materials used; 2d. their sitting away from the chin and exposing the neck, when disagreeably close at the bottom; 3d. the edge at the top being uncomfortably tight, so as to cause a distortion of the features by moving the head: 4th. that of their bulging out at the sides, by moving the head a little downwards, which has a most distasteful appearance. By W. H. Rodgers's deservedly admired and extensively patronized invention, all these faults are completely obviated. Naval and military gentlemen will find them the most pleasing and durable; made to order of any texture, by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices. Ladies' Riding Stocks beautifully made to order. tf jan 18

Oriental Shaving Soap.

A NEW and important discovery!! This article is justly celebrated for its peculiar properties in rendering the Beard soft and easy to cut. It supersedes other soaps on account of its liquid form, making the process of shaving easier and quicker. The article needs no recommendation but one simple trial, which will prove its qualities.

DIRECTIONS—Drop three drops into a cup, wet your brush in warm water and rub it, and it will produce an elegant fine lather, which will not dry for hours.

Prepared by Stephen Thayer & Co, New Ipswich, N. H. Sold by their Agent in Boston, SAMUEL ANDREWS, Nos 3 and 4 North Market street. tf jan 11

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS truly valuable remedy, has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following are Certificates are offered for

PUBLIC EXAMINATION!

[From Mr William Godfrey.]

In the winter of 1832 and 1833, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was oppressed with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further.—But it did not disappoint my expectations. *All the unfavorable symptoms were immediately relieved, the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since.* I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY.
Roxbury, Mass, Aug 28, 1833.

[From Dr. Samuel Morrill.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.
SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D.
Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[From Mr Samuel Everett.]

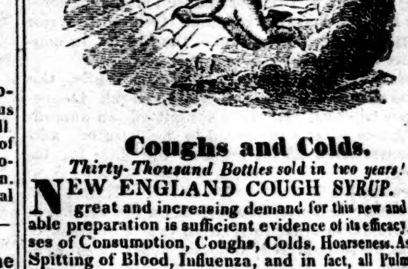
In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing, I resorted to several remedies, but without effect. In January, 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody and offensive expectoration: my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless—I was told by my physicians that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side and cough, except in the case of common colds. SAMUEL EVERETT.
Boston, March 1, 1832.

[From Dr Thomas Brown.]

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in Consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has *never disappointed* the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.
THOMAS BROWN, M. D.
Concord, N. H. May 11, 1832.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed SAMPSON REED. *_* None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine V. P Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious mixtures are the 'American Pulmonary Balsam,' 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,' &c. !!! Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its whole *name*, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, Henshaw & Co, Hastings, Marsh & Co, Delano & Whitney, W. C. Stimpson & Co, and by Druggists generally.—Price 50 cents. e3dwtf nov 2



Coughs and Colds.

Thirty-Thousand Bottles sold in two years!!

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP. The great and increasing demand for this new and valuable preparation is sufficient evidence of its efficacy in cases of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, and in fact, all Pulmonary Affections. Let every one who values health, and is suffering under any or either of the above complaints, have immediate recourse to the

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP,

if they wish a speedy cure, and a pleasant and effectual remedy.

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